INSURANCE
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Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIV NO. 159 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL LIBERAL LEAGUE

Jodhpur Ban On Civil Liberties Union

Gag Order Served On Organisers

DIRE CONSEQUENCES OF "USELESS AGITATION"

Congress President On "This Smart Piece Of Work"

JODHPUR, July 2.

The Jodhpur Police have served the following notice upon Mr. Ramchhor Das Gattani, Secretary, Civil Liberties Union, and four other prominent workers including Messrs. Manmali Jain, Bhanwarlal Sharaff, Abhaimall and N. Lunkar:

"Whereas the Civil Liberties Union has been established in Marwar and you are participating in its activities and spreading useless agitation in the public you are, therefore, under orders of the Chief Minister of Jodhpur warned that if you continue to spread false news to create excitement and stir up agitation in various matters and take part in political propaganda, the Government would be constrained to take serious steps against you."—United Press.

"THIS PIECE OF SMART WORK"

Congress President On Jodhpur Ban

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, left for Allahabad from the Victoria Terminus, Bombay, by the Calcutta Mail at 9-45 on Friday night.

Panditji was given a rousing send-off at the station, where a large number of Congressmen were present.

PARTING SURPRISE.

The last surprise for Panditji before his departure was provided in the shape of news message stating that the organisers of the Civil Liberties Union in Marwar were warned by the Jodhpur Durbar that serious action would be taken against them if they carried on what was described by the Jodhpur Police as "useless agitation."

"THIS SMART PIECE OF WORK"

A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" who was the first to greet Panditji as he alighted from his car at the Victoria Terminus, handed over the message to him.

Panditji as he glanced through the message, smiled and said:

"That is the right thing to do against Civil Liberties Union."

"I congratulate the Jodhpur Durbar on its wide-awakeness and this smart piece of work," panditji told our representative.

Before Panditji left Bombay, it was arranged that the Working Committee will meet in Bombay on the 13th and 14th of August and the All-India Congress Committee will meet on the 15th and 16th.

ROUSING SEND-OFF.

As Panditji approached the second class compartment, in which a berth was reserved for him, he found a companion, Seth Govind Das, M.L.A., who was proceeding to Jubbulpore by the same train.

A large crowd collected near the compartment and Panditji chatted for about 15 minutes with those around him. A Parsi lady making her way through the crowd garlanded him.

At 9-45 p.m. the train steamed off the platform.

WILL GOVT. YIELD TO PEOPLE'S WISHES?

Congress Must Agitate To Secure Bose's Release

BOMBAY, July 3.

"What else the Congress can do but to bring home to the Government the injustice done to Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose by interning him, and agitate to secure his freedom. It is time the Government should know that actions such as these will result in grave consequences sooner or later. The Working Committee has done its duty and now we have got to bring pressure upon this Government to stop its way of doing things in this country and to begin to understand the country's feelings and yield to the country's wishes" declared Fundit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of an exclusive interview to the 'United Press' prior to his departure for Allahabad, in reply to a question as to what the Congress will do over and above what it has done, about Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose's internment by the Bengal Government at Kurseong.

CONGRESS AND COMMUNAL AWARD

In reply to another question as to what he would do regarding the change of the Congress attitude towards the Communal Award which he had denounced in several of his speeches in view of its having given rise to special problems in the provinces of Bengal and the Punjab, Punditji said that he would not like to commit the Congress any way, and referred to the Working Committee's resolution regarding the Communal Award passed at Wardha.—United Press.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S SILENCE WEEK

German Expert Orders Jawahar Not Even To Whisper

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President has decided to observe silence as far as possible, for a week in accordance to the advice of a German expert, whom he consulted on Friday regarding his throat.

Since his Punjab tour, the Pandit has not been keeping good health. He has been suffering from soar throat, cough and cold. The doctor, who examined him, has advised him not even to whisper for at least a week if he wanted to be completely cured. Panditji told our representative that he had decided to follow that advice to the very word. He is going to Allahabad and taking complete rest.

It is understood that the States People's Conference at Karachi will be postponed for about a week, till the Congress President will be in a position to attend the Conference and speak there.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya came to Simla and had an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy.—United Press.

Pundit Jawaharlal snapped with city pressmen.

League Assembly Sensation

INDIAN NEWS-PAPERS WARNED

Jawaharlal's Autobiography Publishers To Protect Author's Interests

"INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT"

BOMBAY, Jnly 3.

Reuters have received the following statement from John Lane the Bodley Head Limited London dated June 18:

The publishers of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's "autobiography" have noticed that certain Indian newspapers have recently reproduced long extracts from the book. This undoubtedly constitutes infringement of serial rights and, though the publishers fully appreciate the publicity value given to the book, they have to consider the author's rights. They would, therefore, like to point out to the newspapers concerned that, if they wish to reproduce more than reasonable quotation incorporated in a review of the book, they should apply for permission, which will be accorded at the usual rates of payment.

Further, unwarranted publication of passages from the "Autobiography" will be considered by the Publishers as an infringement of copyright and steps will have to be taken to protect the author's interests.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

Students and parents are requested to join the Reception Committee of the Bombay Students' Conference to be held in Bombay early next month. Tickets can be had at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Kennedy Bridge, Narayan Ashram.

A-I. CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

BOMBAY, July 3.

The 'United Press' definitely understands that the inauguration ceremony of the All-India Civil Liberties Union will take place in Bombay in the middle of August during the session of the A.I.C.C.

As almost all Congress leaders from various provinces will be in Bombay then, that time is held as the fittest occasion to inaugurate the Union.—United Press.

Further Lease For Anderson

SIMLA, July 3.

The following communique has been issued:—

His Majesty the King is pleased to extend the term of office of His Excellency Sir John Anderson as Governor of Bengal until the end of October, 1937.—A.P.

Revolver Shot In Gallery

Press Photographer's Attempted Suicide

GENEVA, July 3.

An attempted suicide interrupted the dignified proceedings of the League Assembly.

In the middle of the Session a Czechoslovak press photographer Stefan Lux sitting in the Press gallery drew a revolver, shot himself and rose and said in a loud voice "gentleman, this is the last shot" and collapsed.

The session was immediately interrupted while Lux who was still alive was removed to the hospital. The motive of the attempt is not known. The session resumed after a brief interval, the interpreter taking up the translation of a speech.

Lux left on the desk of the Assembly Hall, letters addressed to King Edward, Mr. Eden, Gen. Avenol and President Lebrun.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

FASCISTS AND SOCIALISTS AT WAR.

MADRID, July 3.

Bomb outrages and revolver battles between Fascists and Socialists have disturbed the city during the past 24 hours. A new building in the main street was blown up by four bombs at midday. Four bombs exploded in working class suburbs last night, resulting in considerable damage. Two Fascists were murdered and the third was fatally wounded in a cafe in the centre of the city this morning.—Reuter.

DELHI STRIKE CONTINUES

DELHI, July 3.

Complete tonga drivers' cartmen's and dhobis' strike continues, but there appear prospects of termination. It is understood that the Secretary of the Municipality had conversations with the strikers' leaders asking them to present their grievances before him to-morrow morning. Meanwhile the Municipal Commissioners are considering the question privately.

To-day's shower of rain has aggravated the position, causing great inconvenience to the public. Businessmen who are suffering losses as a result of the strike of the cartmen, took a representation to the authorities.

A huge procession of strikers with their animals again paraded the streets after the conclusion of a public meeting.

A Local Rais has promised to help the strikers.—A.P.

DROUGHT HAVOC IN U. S.

Million Head Of Cattle To Be Slaughtered & Packed As Food For Jobless

PRICES OF WHEAT ROCKET SKY HIGH

(SPECIAL CABLE)

DULUTH (Minnesota), July 3.

The United States' Government purchase up to a million head of cattle left by the drought without nourishment in the North-Western Prairies has been authorised by the Secretary for Agriculture.

The cattle will be slaughtered and packed as food for the unemployed. Prices have rocketed sky high in the Chicago wheat pit sequel to the reports of the failure of the spring wheat crop in North and South Dakota, Iowa and Montana.

Government investigators estimate that this will cause losses of about 20 million sterling and will leave 100,000 farm families without means of sustenance. The Federal officials are hastily drafting plans to provide work on relief jobs for 50,000 men. The rest will be cared for by the Resettlement Association.

Rain is now falling in the South Eastern States where drought damage is estimated at 30 million sterling.

RELIEF FOR U. S. AGRICULTURISTS

((SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, July 3.

With the reports of drought ravage pouring in from all sides, Government relief plans have taken a more definite form.

The Administration is now allowing farmers an increase in plantings without affecting the benefit payments while the agricultural control is preparing to finance relief on a large scale.

Meanwhile, the world grain prices are soaring.

ROYAL COMPLIANCE WITH INDIA ORDERS

LONDON, July 3.

Royal compliance with request regarding five India Orders was conveyed to the House of Commons by Sir George Davies, Vice-Chamberlain, of the Household at the opening of the session this morning.—Reuter.

Royal Assent Given To Order

SIMLA, July 3.

His Majesty-in-Council has given his assent to the commencement order, so that the new constitution comes into force from 1st April 1937. From that date so many fundamental chances will take place that it will go down as a historic date.

Sincerity Test Causes Flutter In Geneva

Efforts To Be Made To Persuade Negus To Withdraw Demand For Loan From League

GENEVA, July 3.

Abyssinia's request to the League for a loan and declaration of non-recognition of Italy's annexation has been referred to the Bureau of the Assembly.

Efforts are expected to be made to persuade the Delegation to withdraw the request for a loan.—Reuter.

STRENGTHEN COVENANT

Paradox Rule Of Unanimity Is Absurd

GENEVA, July 3.

On the resumption of the debate on sanctions M. Delbos dealt mainly with France's attitude towards the League and said that the reason of the set-back was that the weapons of the Covenant were not used with the maximum efficacy by collective action. That was not the fault of the Covenant and the French Delegation, therefore, would not propose any amendment to the Covenant, but would aim to strengthen its efficacy.

ABSURD RULE

M. Delbos suggested that every State ought to know the mode and precisely what aid it could expect from collective action. The next Assembly should vote decisive interpretation of Articles Eleven and Sixteen relating to sanctions. M. Delbos characterised as absurd the paradox rule of unanimity before the Council could take action to prevent aggression. He said that the unanimity rule should be preserved generally, but, if conciliation efforts failed, the Council should be able to offer every obstacle to war regardless of a vote of the State concerned.

It is understood that the Committee of co-ordination which supervised the application will recommend a date between July 7 and July 15 for their abolition.—Reuter.

WHY NICARAGUA RESIGNED

LONDON, July 3.

Nicaragua's reason for notifying her resignation from the League is that the questions at present convulsing the League are foreign to the permanent interests of American countries and Nicaragua's fear is that she may be drawn into other people's wars.—Reuter's Special.

DISSENSIONS AMONG BERAR SOCIALISTS

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, July 3.

Reports received here from Akola, Amraoti and other places show there are strong dissensions among the members of the Congress Socialist Party of Berar.

Following the threat of disciplinary action by the party against Doctor Kashiker of Basim on the ground that although he belonged to the party he voted against the Socialist amendment at the Lucknow Congress a number of allegations against the other members of the party have appeared in the press the most important of them being a letter of congratulation written by Mr. P. Y. Deshpande, Secretary Berar Congress Socialist Party and a member of the Executive of the All-India Congress Socialist Party to His Excellency Raghavendra Rao on the latter's appointment as Governor of the C. P.

Mr. Deshpande has now been asked by the party to submit his explanation.

NEGUS TESTS LEAGUE'S SINCERITY

GENEVA: July 2.

The Negus has laid before the Assembly resolutions, firstly, requiring the League members should grant a loan of £10,000,000 under the terms of the Covenant; secondly, calling on the Assembly to proclaim non-recognition of the forcible annexation.

The covering note states that Abyssinia is taking these steps to evoke a clear manifestation of the sentiments of a majority of League members.—Reuter.

SMALL NATIONS FACE DILEMMA

Improvement Of League Or Revision Of Covenant?

GENEVA: July 2.

Having previously taken the bit in their teeth and vehemently protested against the abolition of sanctions, the small nations to-day accepted the inevitable and turned their attention to immediate thorough overhaul of the Covenant, though nowise unanimous in regard to the methods.

Munich and Denmark preferred improvement in the operation of the League to revision of the Covenant.

New Zealand advocated inviting all non-member States to attend the Assembly in September and M. Degpaff (Holland), favoured modification of the Covenant, because the recent events had killed the hope of a more satisfactory result if another case arose.

FOR HIS SERVICES AT ADDIS ABABA

LONDON, July 3.

The promotion of Major W. F. Charter, Punjab Regiment, Commander of British Legation Guard at Addis Ababa to Brevet rank of Lieut. Colonel is in recognition of the admirable way in which he commanded the guard, particularly when the town was in the hands of a mob.

It was largely through his efforts that the personnel of several other legations were evacuated to safety.—Reuter.

PANDEMONIUM IN JUMMA MASJID

DELHI, July 3.

Pandemonium prevailed in the Jumma Masjid after Friday prayers in which one constable and two others were seriously injured and have been admitted to hospital.

It is stated that trouble arose as a result of a prominent Ahrar leader addressing the congregation referring to the complaints of some of the devotees about the management of the mosque.

General confusion followed. The speaker was chased inside a room. A police constable who attempted to intervene was himself victimised and seriously injured. Meanwhile the Deputy Superintendent with a posse of police arrived on the spot and restored order.

The speaker who had bolted himself inside the room was sent to his house under police escort.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted accomplished girl for educated and refined Muslim having monthly income Rupees 300. Apply Box No. 6444, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Weaving Master, Assistant Weaving Master, also Mechanical and Electrical Engineer for Mill out-stations. Apply Box No. 6502, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately Graduates with English, Sanskrit and History for higher classes. Pay according to qualifications and experience. Write to the Secretary, Kothari High School, Kadi (N.G.) (3477).

Wanted Stall-keepers either sex, Cashiers and Supervisors. Apply Traders Syndicate, 46, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road, Bombay. (6494)

Wanted Graduates, Clerks, Typists, Doctors, Overseers, Draughtsmen, Teachers, Stenographers to register names. Apply, Secretary, Goldwyn (India), Co., Employment Specialists, Mahendra Mansion, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (6495).

Wanted two Salesmen for Bombay City and Suburbs to sell goods on instalments. Cash deposit essential. Apply personally, Kolsah Products Company, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. (6496).

Wanted smart canvassers for every town in India to push Mutual Money Collecting Policy which guarantee collection of Rs. 1,024 on commission basis plus travelling allowance. Increment according to merit. Deposit required Rs. 10. Apply Friends of the Poor, Bombay 8. (6497).

Wanted urgently B.A., LL.B., Accountant (Gujarati), Graduate Teachers, B.A., B.T., S.T.C., Civil Engineers, Typist-Clerk, Stenographer, Lady Doctor, M.B.B.S., L.C.P.S. & B.P.N.A. Nurses. Apply G. M. Dalal & Co., 14, Hamam Street, Rajabahadur Mansion. Fort. (6503).

Wanted capable Shorthand Typist for British East Africa. Apply personally with testimonials Nanji Kalidas, Tribhovan Terrace, 2nd floor, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay. (6482).

Wanted a qualified, competent and experienced coach to coach up a student for I.C.S. examination. Apply with testimonials and qualifications to Box No. 6463, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted young energetic and well experienced persons for the Fancy Department. Pay according to qualification. Apply to the Office Assistant, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (3459).

Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce, Ahmedabad. Applications are invited for the post of Professor of Modern Economic Development. He should be able to teach Commercial Law to B.Com. classes. Apply immediately stating qualifications and minimum salary expected to S. R. Rallan. Principal. (3458)

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a thoroughly experienced man capable of initiating and executing publicity work, salary according to qualifications. Apply stating experience with copies of testimonials Box No. 6492, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately Gujarati-knowing Graduate having experience in business line. Apply with testimonials stating minimum salary Box No. 6485, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted.—A Graduate B.A., B.T. or B.A., S.T.C. with second language Sanskrit. Apply immediately to the Secretary, A. V. School, Anklav via Vasad. (6466)

Wanted: Graduates, Under-Graduates, Matrics, Non-Matrics, for Bank service. Apply stating salary acceptable. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (6475).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Shop or residential 3 rooms and bath-room, newly painted, rent moderate. Apply Mrs. Tyabji, Chowpatty Sea-Face. (6479).

Comfortable rooms available in "Petorlina Villa" and "Dias Buildings" conveniently situated at Grant Road Cross Lane, near Railway Station, Bazaars, trams, trains, buses, schools quite near; municipal playground adjoining. Quiet, healthy surroundings and good neighbours. A few blocks are available from Rs. 18 to Rs. 40, including electric charges. Apply A. R. Dias, Opp. Clock Tower. (3437).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

To let first and second floors for offices with 1st class arrangement plenty of light and air at Doongursee Building, 22|24. Rampart Row, Fort. Apply Doongursee & Sons, c|o Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Forbes Street, Fort. (6493).

53 DENTISTS

Dr. R. S. Samsi, M.B.B.S., Dental Surgeon, who was out of Bombay for some time has returned and resumed practice. Consultation Rooms, Central Bank Buildings, Room No. 12. 1 to 6 p.m. Tel. No. 25579. "Anandashram", Harvey Road, 8 to 11-30 a.m. and 7 to 8-30 p.m. Tel. No. 44621. (3483).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

11th July the last date of sending the form for December examination. For Cambridge Senior, regular classes under efficient guidance have been started by Senior Cambridge Institute, 379, Lamington Road alone. Apply. (3387).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Matric Classes for October Examination commenced at Desai's Coaching Classes, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. (6457).

Efficient revision classes started. Staff highly efficient. M.A., S.T.C.'s and competent Graduates. Individual attention paid. Apply Sirdar High School, 312, Vithalbhai Patel Road. (3482).

Matriculates, passed or incomplete, have fitting courses. Education cheap and efficient. Prema Medical College, Tungabhadra (Bellary). (6474).

New term for London Chamber of Commerce and Indian Merchants' Chamber's Courses commences at Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Apply immediately: Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (6448).

Desai's Coaching Classes for Senior Cambridge Examination. Apply for prospectus Principal, Desai's Coaching Classes, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao (6458).

Parents! Visit the Infant and Primary Classes for the benefit of your children. Highly qualified European teacher many years experience in India and abroad. Garden House, Dadyseth Road, Chowpatty. (6473).

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (6371).

Princess Tuition Classes for F.Y.A. Boys and Girls in Mathematics and Science reopened on 1st July 1936. Join early for sure success For particulars, apply to the Principal, c|o Princess High School for Girls, Lamington Road. (6500).

Princess Tuition Classes for Matric Boys and girls in English, French and Mathematics reopened on 1st July 1936. Join early for sure success both in October and April examinations. For particulars apply to the Principal, c|o. Princess High School for Girls, Lamington Road. April 1936 results—English 76 p.c. Mathematics 87 p.c. French 94 p.c. Science 100 p.c. Five students got distinctions. (6501)

Deccan Technical Institute, Lamington Road, opp: Imperial Cinema—Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Course of 3 years. For qualified student 2 years. Guaranteed least income to our 2nd year passed student Rs. 30 and to the 3rd year passed student Rs. 50. Design and manufacture of electrical and mechanical or other trade machinery. Course of 2 years for Engineers. Guaranteed least income without any capital to the higher course passed student Rs. 200. Poor and deserving students certified by Bombay Municipal Corporators, or Government Officials will be admitted as free student. Institute hours 7-30 to 9-30 a.m. (6498).

Commercial and Vocational Training Centre in India, 136, Bow Bazaar Street, 18, J. Park Street. If you would like to have immediate provision for your ward, you may entrust his future to this Institute for training, chiefly for the reason that the "Government of India (Military Department), have been pleased to select this Institute as the only one in the whole of India for the training of Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the British Army". Specialised to train in the following subjects: (1) Radio Servicing and Mechanics Course (Radio Engineering). (2) Wireless Telegraphy. (3) Asst. Station Master's Course. (4) Accountancy. (5) Stenography. For Prospectus apply with -|2|- stamp as postage either to Mr. R. J. Keys, I.S.O., Director or to Mr. A. J. Cooke, Principal, the George Telegraph Training Institute, Calcutta.

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Now Ready. 1936 edition of Pear's Cyclopaedia. Forty-sixth edition Re. 1|12. New Book Co., 190, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (6465)

Now Ready. Kelly's Directory of Merchants, Manufacturers and Shippers of the World 1936. A guide to the Export and Import, shipping and manufacturing Industries. 2 vols. Rs. 48. New Book Co., 190. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (3466).

61. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Silvertone Radio for Masses. Prices from Rs. 35 to 55. Now available on easy payments. Call for demonstration at Globe Radio and Sound Corporation next to Pathe. (6491)

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Export Firm want Financier Partner able to invest Rs. Ten Thousand ready cash. Substantial profits guaranteed. Apply Box 6483, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Loans for Gazetted Officers arranged on easy terms. Communicate with Messrs. J. F. Chawan and Co., 162, Bhawani Pet, Poona City. 6403

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted: By an up-to-date and progressive Indian Life Office an influential and Productive Chief Agent for the Bombay Presidency who will be promoted as Branch Secretary early. Highly lucrative and enviable opportunity for a really efficient worker. Please apply to Box No. 3419, "Bombay Chronicle".

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that Messrs. FARAKRAM & CO., (represented solely by Mr. B. L. Thosar) Secretaries and Manager of the Prabhat Insurance Co., Ltd., having resigned from 29th June, 1936, ceased connection with the Prabhat Insurance Co., Ltd.

(Sd.) S. A. STHALEKAR,
Manager,
For the Prabhat Insce. Co., Ltd.
3479

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE

RS. 50 LACS LOAN.

At Par, INTEREST 3-1|2 per cent Per Annum.
Payable Half Yearly
FREE of
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Repayable at Par in 1956.

Subscription List opens on the 8th of July, 1936, and closes on the evening of the 9th July, 1936, or earlier when the total of Applications reaches Rupees Fifty Lacs.

Apply to:—
Branches of the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
or
TREASURIES & SUB-TREASURIES in TRAVANCORE STATE.
3473

WRITE IN THE DARK
With our Luminous Pencil Rs. 7-8 each.
LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Public Notices.

DEMOLITION OF WAREHOUSE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED on or before July 10th, for the demolition to ground level of a two-roomed, single storey warehouse, on the east of Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway Depot.

For specification, tender forms, etc., which may be had on payment of Re. 1, please apply to the Planning Engineer, B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., Electric House, Fort.
3434.

THE GUZERAT RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 13th to MONDAY, the 27th July, 1936, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 24th June, 1936.
3474

NOTICE.

INTIMATION HAVING BEEN RECEIVED of the loss of Policy No. 18828 issued to Mr. Chunibhai Mathurbhai Patel now deceased, a duplicate policy will be issued to the claimant unless objection is lodged with the INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD., at its head office in Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within thirty days of this notice.
Bombay, 4th July, 1936.
3481

BOMBAY SUBURBAN ELECTRIC SUPPLY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF BOMBAY SUBURBAN ELECTRIC SUPPLY, LIMITED, will be held on MONDAY, the 13th July, 1936, at 5 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st March, 1936.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I. who retires by rotation, but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. R. C. Giles as a Director.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 6th to MONDAY, the 20th July, 1936, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th June, 1936.
3475.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 661 of 1936.

JAWANMAL JETHAJI Plaintiff.
Vs.
KHUSHALCHAND H. BHAVSAR Defendant.

PURSUANT to CONSENT DECREE Absolute for Sale, dated 14th January, 1936, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, 9th July, 1936, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)

All that piece of Pension and Tax (since redeemed) land, together with the building standing thereon, situate at Maruti Lane, in Bombay, admeasuring 62 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 887 of Fort Division and Municipal A Ward No. 2464, Street No. 50.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. VACHHA AND CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at Yusuf Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1936.
(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ.
Offg. Commissioner.
3472

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1233 of 1933.

SHAIKH MOHEDIN SHAIKH AHMED ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Bai HOORBAI, widow and Another ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 12th July, 1934, and Judge's Order, dated 20th March, 1936, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, 7th July, 1936, at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece of quit and ground rent land, together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Western side of Islampura Street, admeasuring 147 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 5349, Cadastral Survey No. 2900, of Bhuleshwar Division, Municipal C Ward No. 6674-6675 and present Street No. 50.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SHAH & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of May, 1936.
(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Offg. Commissioner.
3476

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

SALE OF CYPRUS AND OAK WOOD CASKS AND AMBER SCREW CAPPED BOTTLES.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, 9th July, 1936, at 3 P.M. (S.T.), at Government Medical Stores, Belasis Road, a large quantity of Cyprus and Oakwood Casks and Amber Screw Capped 2 lbs. bottles.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT BHAWANISHANKER ROAD, DADAR AND KNOWN AS "NARAYAN BHUWAN."

Under instructions from Messrs. M. V. Gokhale & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees given in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 4th day of April 1928 and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Narayan Sakharam Jawle and others, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the premises on SATURDAY, THE 11TH JULY, 1936 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

All that piece of land of Pension and Tax tenure with buildings at Church Street or Dadar Gully, Lower Mahim, Dadar containing by admeasurement 296 square yards or thereabout and bearing Street No. 12A, 12B.

For further particulars and for conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. M. V. Gokhale & Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees at No. 7 Oak Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, opp. Hyland Co., of complete modern design Bungalow furniture, Godrej and Milner safes, Ice Frigidaire, Drawing room sofa Cabinet, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer foot Machine, Corona Portable Typewriter, Chesterfield sets, A.C. Fans, etc.

PLAZA
TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The most astounding Irish drama, brutally beautiful.
"THE INFORMER"
with
VICTOR McLAGLEN & HEATHER ANGEL
An R.K.O. Radio Thrilling Picture.

PLEASING PEARL
A unique Sanyasi Preparation which when kept in mouth products power of retention.
When boiled in milk daily for 5 minutes and the milk drunk every morning feeds nerves; builds up strength; overcomes debility and depression. It gives tonic effects in all cases of weakness and depression a fine health builder; a boon to every young and old; invalids and depressed; male and female; a remedy for sexual defects. Once purchased lasts for life.
Price (special) Rs. 20 (full strength) Rs. 10, (low power) Rs. 5.
Pleasing paste. A fine preparation for outward use in tune. Price Rs. 3/8.
THE PEARL PHARMACY,
Lyallpura, Punjab.

WATCH OUT! IT'S COMING!
THE MOTION PICTURE EVENT OF THE YEAR
"The Great Ziegfeld"
WITH
WILLIAM POWELL
LOUISE RAINER
MYRNA LOY
FRANK MORGAN
REGINALD OWEN
FANNY BRICE
VIRGINIA BRUCE
HARRIET HOCTOR
RAY BOLGER
and THOUSANDS of OTHERS!
A M-G-M'S SUPER-MUSICAL!
The Greatest and the Grandest
MUSICAL PICTURE EVER PRODUCED!
Based on the Life and Love Story of
FLORENCE ZIEGFELD
Premier Showman of Broadway's GOLDEN AGE, Creater of the WORLD - FAMOUS
ZIEGFELD'S FOLLIES
Where STARS like
EDDIE CANTOR
WILL ROGERS
W. C. FIELDS
FANNY BRICE
GOT their START!
WATCH FOR THE OPENING DATE?
IT'S COMING SHORTLY!

4th TRIUMPHANT WEEK
RANJIT'S
Super-Social
Matlabi Dunia
A JAYANT DESAI Production
Starring:
Bewitching Charming—
Indian Venus of the screen
MADHURI
and
RAJA SANDOW
WEST END
TALKIES
Times as usual.

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A Fact Beyond Dispute
A Truth Beyond Doubt

Hundreds are cured. Enjoy good health. Time lost everything is lost. Money can be earned but health once lost cannot be gained. Look Sharp !!!

Here is a latest Certificate from one of the sufferers, who testifies to the high efficiency and the marvellous quality of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's Medicine.

TEST THE MEDICINE AND CONVINCE YOURSELF.

Mr. M. H. Thavar, Merchant, Bombay, writes on 22-6-36:—

"I was suffering from "Diabetes" since 1921. I tried many medicines but with no effect. Then I put myself under the treatment of Dr. S. R. Iyengar, Specialist in Diabetes. I have much pleasure to say that I am completely cured. Before treatment My S. P. Gravity was 1040 and Sugar 5.75 per cent. After the treatment, the S. P. Gravity was 1010 and Sugar 'Nil' and my weight also increased by 8 lbs.

WITHOUT DELAY

Consult personally Dr. S. R. Iyengar, Diabetes Specialist, between the hours of 9 and 11 a. m. and 6 to 8 p.m. at 1st floor, DAHANUKAR Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

THE TEAS
THAT TONE YOU UP ! !

CHURAKULAM TEA ESTATES' DEPOTS:—

BOMBAY—404C, Kalbadevi Road.
POONA—240, Budhwarpeth.

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FIGHTING, their BUSINESS!
WOMEN, their Adventure!
UNIVERSAL'S
thundering AIR-DRAMA.....
For the First Time at the GLOBE

STORM OVER THE ANDES

Starring:—
Ace of Adventures—
JACK HOLT
MONA BARRIE,
ANTONIO MORENO. Etc.
Also Two Laugh provoking Two Reeled Comedies.

GLOBE TALKIES

Sandhurst Road.
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
Fri., Sat., Sun. and Holidays At 2-45.

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BOMBAY TO BOMBAY
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Europe via China, Japan U. S. A or Canada returning via Suez and Colombo (or vice versa). Many facilities offered.

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Rates provide free transportation between Bombay and Colombo by N. Y. K. Bombay Line, otherwise by Rail or Outside line steamer at an extra of £7-0 1st class and £4-0 2nd class each way.

For further particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
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SANDER'S Cataractin
Cures Incipient Cataract, Macula, Leucoma, Nebula, etc.

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An infallible cure for all ophthalmic troubles. Free Booklet P. B. 11401, Calcutta, Or. Smith Campbell, Aminabad Park, Lucknow.

Dadar ladies making house-to-house visits to enrol voters for the ensuing provincial elections.

Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, who has been appointed Member of the Indian Council, arrived here yesterday from Madras 'en route' to England.

Tendencies In Modern Gujarati Poetry

Prof. Pathak On Influence Of Western Culture On Indian Thought

Addressing a large gathering of students interested in the Gujerati literature in the University Building on Monday, Prof. R. V. Pathak said:—

The modern age of literature prose as well as poetry is important from various points of view. This age is characterized by the advent of the recent, wide invasions of Western Culture on the ancient culture of India. Such foreign influences were there, no doubt, even before now, but, the difference is of degrees. Not to be touched by any foreign influence would have been very surprising for a country as ancient, as rich as India. This Western Culture has permeated our entire life with unprecedented intensity. The former influences were mainly political and mostly superficial and none could touch the depths.

REFLECTION OF THE AGE

This in studying the poetry of the age we are better able to understand the age itself. There are important changes in our conceptions of form and tastes. These changes are the father of and explain all subsequent ones. Our age begins from Dalpat-Narmada and poetry was the only form most prevalent with hardly any prose at all. Therefore, the belief seems to be that poetry was the only proper and best medium for expressing our ideas on any subject. Thus whatever was verse was taken on trust as poetry. The age of Dalpat-Narmada differs from its predecessor in a new devotion to the practical problems of life over and above those of religion. Hence social reforms became the subject of this poetry. Narmada found out more subjects in accordance with his theory of poetry. He was influenced by English poetry and poets more than Dalpat. Hence he was the first to write Nature poetry and contemplative poems. Here began the flow of lyrical poetry, subjective poems of personal emotion.

NEW TASTE IN POETRY

In our modern Gujarati literature, contemplative poetry begins from him. Almost at the time of Narmada's death there was one more change. Narmada died in 1886 and in 1887 was published "Kusum Mala" as a fruit of a new taste in poetry. In Narmada and Dalpat the influence had penetrated only the thought and feeling. In "Kusum Mala" the entire taste was changed. The Bombay University was founded in 1857 and within thirty years it bore its fruit in poetry. In poetic field were evident the new tastes, nurtured from first to last by new education literary criticism is born at the same time. It was emphasized that science was different from poetry, but these ideas were not new to our ancient poets, though such discussions we owe to English education. Perhaps the late Sir Ramanbhai started it.

COMING OF NANALAL

There are four characteristic of the forces moulding the form of poetry at this stage—subjectivism, and emphasis on form, restraint and the choice of great or grand subjects in poetry. A reaction against these forces of restraint set in with Nanalal, who is the pioneer of free-verse in Gujarati. New experiments in free verse affected the heart and subject of poetry and the atmosphere of such poetry was also different, when poems new and old are compared. This creative output is lyrical in the main.

THAKORE AND NARSINGRAO

Another force was Pro. Thakore. He is different from Narsingrao on the one hand and Nanalal on the other. He is the avowed enemy of softness in our life and literature of sobs and tears with the result that he is often mistaken as an enemy of feelings as such. He is the champion of the essential in our thought. Narsingrao's emphasis is on the grand subjects in poetry, while Prof. Thakore emphasises that it is not the subject as such that makes poetry. In fact he says, even the smallest, the most transitory subject may become good poetry provided it partakes of or embodies the eternal truths. Being an advocate of truth and thought he believes that the poet's personality should not interfere with the expression of truths pure and simple. But this does not mean that he is opposed to subjectivism in poetry. In fact, Prof. Thakore has written subjective poems. When he gave such predominence to thought, efforts were made to mirror the various current ideas of the time in poetry.

THOUGHT-WAVES

The non-co-operation movement was one, the Russian life and thought was another of the thought-waves, which stimulated our feelings, thoughts and gave us new points of view. This influence began from about 1920-21, synchronising with the founding of the Gujarat Vidyapith and the introduction of Gujarati in B.A., of the Bombay University. Gujarati language progressed not a little on this account. The reading public increased. It may be said that we reverted to the poetic beliefs of Narmada-Dalpata age. Perhaps history repeats itself; but certainly history never repeats itself. The inheritance of the past is always at the back of young poets of the last decade and is super-added to the various new experiments in the field of poetry of the present day.

DIFFERENCE IN IDEALS

The triangular difference in the poetic ideals of Narsingrao, Nanalal and Prof. Thakore was clearly explained by Prof. Pathak by the principle that art embodies both the universal and the particular. He showed how human thought progresses, as Hegel pointed out, along the line of thesis, anti-thesis and synthesis.

The lecture was profusely illustrated by apt quotations and enlightened by flashes of wit and humour. The audience, which overflowed the lecture-hall, heard him with rapt attention.

Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri in his presidential remarks pointed out how Prof. Pathak had treated the subject methodically, lucidly and ably on the path chalked out by great thinkers like the late Goverdhanrambhai and Acharya Anandashanker Dhruva.

Messrs Bhulabhai And Nariman Return To Bombay

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, member of the Congress Working Committee, and Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and 'ex-officio' member of the Congress Parliamentary Board, returned to Bombay yesterday from Wardha.

TOWARDS BRIGHTER BOMBAY.

The third article of the series appears in to-day's issue.

Read next article on "What the Mayor of Bombay Says" in next Wednesday's issue.

Have you any constructive suggestions or criticism to make on this subject ? If so, write to us briefly.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	21 45
Madrass Express	10 15	13 50
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 50	18 55
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 00	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 35	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	...
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55
Frontier Mail on Saturdays only for passengers for Europe at		8 50

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

A verdict of suicide was recorded by the City Coroner, today, on Dwarkanath Shankar, a school-boy, aged 15, who was crushed to death by a down electric train between Sewri and Wadala on Wednesday last.

A receiving clerk at Wadala Station, G. I. P. Railway and a motor-man who stopped the train near Wadala when he saw the boy lying outside the track, gave evidence to-day before the Coroner.

The Coroner after reading the chit left by the boy stating that he was committing suicide to save himself from false accusations which damaged his reputation asked Sadashiv Sakharam Parab, the boy's guardian and relative, and who was recalled as a witness to-day, whether his wife or any other woman rebuked the boy or made any accusations.

Charge Denied

Witness replied that his wife did not do anything of the sort and there was no one else at home except the boy's aunt.

"What these accusations are and why these are made," the Coroner pointed, "we do not know."

"But it might be possible," he added, "that his aunt might have rebuked the boy for his having failed in the examination".

The Jury returned a verdict as stated above.

Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, dismissed an application preferred by Sub-Inspector Sawant on behalf of the Prevention of the Gambling squad, to cancel the bail bond of an accuesd, Shanker Vithoba, who was arrested along with five other persons in a hut at Mankerwadi, Parbadevi Road, on June 25 last, on the plea that he did not attend Police station except once, in spite of being repeatedly asked to do so.

The Magistrate went into the question of law concerning the cancellation of bail bond and held that:

"It may be open to the Police to require the attendance of the accused at the Police station also, but they have not done so. I hold, therefore, that the accused has not broken any conditions of the bond to warrant the bail bond being cancelled. The application is, therefore, rejected."

Mr. L. G. Pradhan, on behalf of the accused, pleaded that the offence being bailable and the accused being on bail by right, there was no obligation on his part under the law to attend the Police Station.

All the accused in the case, including Shanker Vithoba, were bailed out till the 7th inst.

Following a daring house-break in broad daylight in the residence of Abdul Kader at Nagdevi Street, and theft of gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 3,350, yesterday, Kader Ismail was arrested by the Pydhonie Police on suspicion.

When he was produced before the Mazagaon Court this morning, the Magistrate remanded the accused to Police custody till the 7th inst.

TO LOVERS OF **ART**
5th Glorious Week
One cannot deny the fact that it is NEW THEATRES that has given such great Pictures like "Chandidas" and "Devdas".....

NOW SEE:
NEW THEATRES 100 P. C. MUSICAL COMEDY
THE **MILLIONAIRE**
OR
"THE CROREPATI"
Starring:
SAIGAL
MOLINA, RAJKUMARI,
P. SANYAL, NAWAB,
NEMO, KIDAR, JAGDEESH.
BEST SHOW IN THE TOWN!
AT
MINERVA
TALKIES: LAMINGTON RD.
Time: 5-15, 8, and 10-45
Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-45

FORWARD

The Warden Insurance Company, Ltd., has just rounded out another year, of forward march, with record of achievement in which its policy-holders can take justifiable pride.

The year ended 31st December 1935, showed many gains—increase in Assets, increase in new business in force and increase in premium income.

"Strong and sound to the core" is more than a mere phrase to describe the WARDEN. It has come to typify a national institution whose service of protection and investment is depended upon by many thousands of policy-holders in India and abroad.

Here is the evidence of Warden's upward and onward march, and increasing public preference.

The Spirit of the "Warden" is FORWARD —Forward, whatever may oppose, Forward by all means that are fair, by all competitive measures that are ethical and just, by every advantage that Warden Policies and the History of the Warden Company gives. Forward to service and success.

Forward is our slogan, not as a command to Warden men to go, but an appeal to follow. The Warden Company leads to success with high ideals. We have successfully striven to make Warden Service an increasing blessing to the policy-holder and public.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

NEW BUSINESS.

1934.	1935.	Increase
Rs. 35,00,000/-	Rs. 44,00,000/-	26%

PREMIUM INCOME.

1934.	1935.	Increase
Rs. 1,01,000/-	Rs. 2,50,000/-	150%

N. B.—Total business in force at the end of the year 1935 has increased by 100 per cent.

(1) The expense ratio which was exceptionally low in the previous year has gone much lower.
(2) The mortality and lapse ratios continue to be favourable.

Highest praise to the hundreds of Warden Representatives, who carried their Company in the very front rank in 1935 scores.
Many thanks to our numerous friends for their loyal support and continued confidence.

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POONA	...	180, Budhwar Peth.

Growing Greater Every Day. . . .

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

The following frequencies will be used:—

GSH 21.47 Mc|s (13.97 m.), GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86 m.), GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82 m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. All-England Lawn Tennis Club Championship Meeting. Running commentaries by Colonel R. H. Brand and Captain H.B.T. Wakelam, from the Centre Court, Wimbledon.
9-25 p.m. The News and Announcements.
Greenwich Time Signal at 9-30 p.m.
9-45 p.m. Dance Music. Maurice Winnick and his Orchestra.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s.
31.36 metres, 9.565 kc/s.

1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Jules Craen and His Quintet. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. (By kind permission of the Management).
2-0 p.m. A Concert. Dina Dastoor, Light Songs. Vinayak Harshe, Vocal. The V.U.B. Orchestra.
5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema.
6-30 p.m. Gujarati Lyric Songs. Rasik T. Vin.
7-0 p.m. Bul-Bul-Tarang Solos. Jayantilal Shah of Ahmedabad.
7-15 p.m. Talk (Hindi): "Rongo Ke Kide." By Dr. D. R. Prem.
7-30 p.m. Fashionchi Lavni. Shahir M. N. Nanivadekar.
8-0 p.m. Commercial News and News in Hindi.
8-25 p.m. Bhatiali Songs. Anil Biswas. Ashalata and Anil Biswas. (In Songs with Orcrestral Accompaniment).
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Talk: "Next Witness Please." By Sorab D. Vimadalal.
10-0 p.m. General Motors Symphony Orchestra. (Under the direction of Erno Raper). Emanuel Feuermann—Cellist.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s.
49.10 metres, 6,109 kc|s.

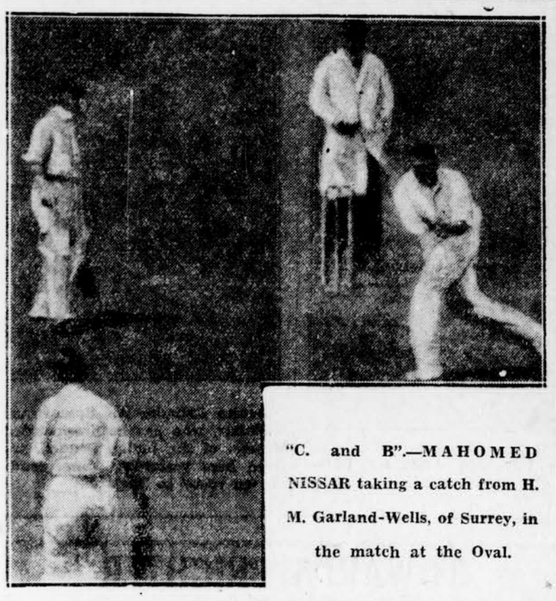
12-36 p.m. A Studio Programme by Messrs. T. E. Bevan & Co. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 p.m. Talk: (a) "Life of Swami Vivekanand." (b) "Things that Interest us." By Bella Halder.
2-6 p.m. Recorded Selections.
2-36 p.m. Talk: "Child Welfare" by Shamsol Nahar Mahmud, of the National Council of Women in India.
5-6 p.m. S.B. Indian League Club vs. European League Clubs. Running Commentary on to-day's Football Match, Relayed from the C. F. C. Ground. Commentator: Bertie Meyer.
6-6 p.m. Talk: "Quinine Factory at Mungfoo." By Babu Kamalendra Roy.
6-26 p.m. Light Bengali Song by Amar Nath Chatterjee.
6-36 p.m. Sarengee Solo by Chamu Misra.
6-51 p.m. Classical Vocal Music by Tarapada Chakravarty.
7-21 p.m. "A Peep into old Calcutta." Written and Produced by Bani Kumar.
7-51 p.m. News in English.
8-6 p.m. Humorous Song by Nalini Kanta Sircar.
8-21 p.m, Talk: "An Interesting Study of Old Calcutta." By Brojen Banerjee.
8-36 p.m. Instrumental Music. N. N. Mazumdar—Clarionet Solo.
8-51 p.m. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali).
9-6 p.m. Orchestral Prelude (Recorded) from the Studio. Magda Gyenes—Soprano—In Popular Airs. Valentine Otte—Baritone—In Dance and Folk Songs, with Guitar accompaniment by himself
9-36 p.m. Dance Music—By the Grand Hotel Dance Orchestra. Relayed from "Prince's" Restaurant.

Delhi Programmes:

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc|s.

8-0 a.m. Naat by Muhammad Shafi of Delhi.
8-10 a.m. A.I.R. Orchestra. "Pilgrims' March."
8-20 a.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. (a) Khayal. (b) Thumri.
8-45 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): "And Spoil the Child." By Anjuman Ara Begum.
9-0 a.m. Malang Khan. Vichitra Veena—Ghara.
9-10 a.m. Muhammad Shafi. (a) Ghazal Asawri. "Hain tasawwur mein woh sari baten. Yad hain mujh ko tumhari baten." (Bekhud). (b) Ghazal Sarang. "Chot dil ko jo lage ah-i-rasa paida ho. Sadma shishe ko jo paunchcha to sada paida ho." (Nasikh).
9-30 a.m. Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi—Mian ka sarang.
9-40 a.m. Kallo Bai. (a) Thumri Bilawal. "Umand jobanwa ki tirchhi najaria." (b) Malhar Shudh.
1-0 p.m. A Recorded Programme. Maurice Igor and his Nomad Orchestra. "Gipsy Longing." Lily Pons (Soprano) "I dream too much." Sydney Gustard (Organ). "Wee Macgregor Patrol." Stanelli and his Hornchestra. Milza Korjus (Soprano). "Thousand and one night's Waltz". Heifetz. (Violin Solo). "Sevilla." Marek Weber and his Orchestra. "Moonlight on the Alster." Cicely Courtneidge in "The Sunshine Cruise." Tommy Kinsman's Band in "Teddy Bear's Picnic." "And the big bad Wolf was dead."
6-0 p.m. A.I.R. Orchestra. Megh Malhar.
6-10 p.m. Muhammad Shafi. Ghazal Adana Malhar. "Saqi ki har nigah peh bal kha ke pi gaya. Laihron se khelta hua laihra ke pi gaya." (Jigar).
6-20 p.m. 1st News Bulletin (Hindustani).
6-30 p.m. 1st News Bulletin. (English).
6-40 p.m. P. S. Mukerji—Sarog Malang Khan—Sur Bahur. Ramdash Malhar. (Tabla played by Tufail).
6-50 p.m. Kallo Bai. Khayal Marwa.
7-0 p.m. Muhammd Shafi. Thumri Shudh Kalyan.
7-10 p.m. Jiwan. Clarionet—Hamir Kalyan.
7-15 p.m. Aftab-i-Musiqi Fayyaz Khan. (a) "Man na kar ri." Gond Malhar Khayal Blampat Lae. (b) "Kis ko aesi bat ho." Gond Malhar Khayal Drut Lae.
7-45 p.m. "For Villagers Only."
8-45 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): "Begum Shimroo." By Abdur Rasheed.
9-0 p.m. Aftab-i-Musiqi Fayyaz Khan of Baroda. (a) Badarwa barson ko ae." Sur Malhar-Khayal Drut Lae. (b) "Sakhi re mora meke men jiya ghabrae." Thumri. (c) "Ae abr-i-siah jhumta ata hai kidhar se, Shayad keh tu pi aya hai mai saqi ke ghar se."
9-45 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin. (Hindustani).
10-0 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin. (English).
10-15 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): "Types of Friends." By S. M. Haqqi.
10-30 p.m. Play (Hindustani): "Zood Pasheman." By H. M. N. Arabian.

(Continued in Col. 3)



"C. and B".—MAHOMED NISSAR taking a catch from H. M. Garland-Wells, of Surrey, in the match at the Oval.

CRICKET NOTES AND COMMENTS

India's Heavy Defeat In First Test Match

(By "SILLY-POINT")

The first test match between India and England is over. As was expected India was severely trounced in the battle. A margin of 9 wickets separated the victors from the vanquished. It can hardly be called flattering to Indian cricket. But I would be doing a great injustice to the tourists if I stopped at heaping the shame of it on them. No doubt they lost the match and lost heavily. Still they could not be said to have been disgraced. They fought most puckily under most adverse conditions. Their lead in the first innings, however narrow it was, shows distinctly their potential strength which if utilized properly, might yet bring India honour and glory. On the whole, it was an exceedingly creditable performance of which the players at any rate may well feel satisfied On paper the result looks humiliating to India, I admit. But it must be freely admitted that fortune played a large part in England's success in this match.

INDIA'S HANDICAPS

To start with the Indian players entered the field with a heavy heart owing to the unjustifiable dismissal of Amarnath who had proved himself to be the mainstay of their side. A series of defeats chiefly due to incompetent leadership had shaken their confidence not only in themselves but in the team as a whole. Then the final composition of the team smelt more of favouritism than of merit. The inclusion of Palia can hardly be attributed to anything else. On the top of all this, weather conditions brought in a state of affairs reminiscent of the test match at Calcutta against the Australians in January last. Jupiter Pluvius took it into his head to make the wicket a bowler's paradise. As "Vizzy" had left his bag of luck at Benares, he failed to win the toss. The inevitable consequence was that Allen, the England captain, invited "Vizzy" to make the best of the bad bargain.

A SORRY TALE

It is true Merchant and Hindlekar, the Bombay pair, gave a confident start, putting on 62 for the first wicket. But that spell of luck did not last longer. Allen, who was bowling in a devastating form, caused a big landslide which saw four wickets down for 66. "C.K." was again the victim of the new l.b.w code. It seems that he cannot keep this devil away at critical moments. It was a sorry tale afterwards. India was out for a meagre total of 147 runs, of which Merchant (35) and Hindlekar (26) contributed the most respectable figures. "Vizzy" carried his bat for 19—a praiseworthy effort indeed! Allen produced the best analysis capturing 5 wickets for 7 runs a piece, Verity did not prove as dangerous as he was feared. Two wickets for 42 was all that he could muster. Robins, however, bagged 3 for 50.

AMARSINGH'S FEAT

The Indians in their turn created a great sensation by knocking down five of England's best wickets for a paltry 41. Amarsingh was mainly responsible for this collapse. At this stage he exhibited the spectacular analysis of 9 overs 5 maidens, 13 runs and 4 wickets. Two left-handers, Leyland and Janes Langridge, came to the rescue of their side at this critical juncture, and they fairly succeeded in their enterprise and resourcefulness. They raised the total to 96 when the latter succumbed to C. K. Nayudu. Fighting heroically as is his wont, Leyland with the assistance of his skipper enabled England to collect 129 for 7 wickets. His own contribution was 60 which was the highest individual score of the day. Leyland deserves high praise for saving his country from utter collapse and disgrace.

BOWLERS' PARADISE

Englands' score was 132 for 7 wickets when stumps were drawn on the first day. How dangerous the wicket was on that day may be gathered from the fact that as many as 17 wickets were demolished for a meagre total of 279 runs. Rain again supervened on the second day and a late start was made. A dramatic end awaited England as the remaining three of their wickets were thrown down for the addition of only 2 runs to the overnight's score. India rose high in the estimation of everybody by dismissing a strong England eleven within 13 runs short of their score—an achievement which India's warmest supporters could not have foreshadowed at the beginning of the match. For this magnificent result Amarsingh and Nissar are responsible to a great extent. The former bagged 6 wickets which cost him less than six runs a piece. And the latter conceded only 36 runs for his 3 wickets. The fielding in general was excellent. Jehangir Khan was particularly brilliant in bringing of three catches.

A HORRIBLE COLLAPSE

India entered in their second venture with a lead of 13 runs. But they fared far worse than they had done in their previous outing. They lost seven men for 80 only. Allen was again responsible for this rout. Hindlekar was the only batsman who faced him bravely. With commendable tenacity he stuck to his guns for ninety minutes to score 17 runs which turned out to be the highest for his side! It was a depressing situation to all appearances. Nonetheless the tourists retired with the hope that home might be faced with a similar debacle on the final day.

SPORTING CHANCE LOST

Despite a brave stand by Palia which yielded him 16 runs, it being the second best contribution from the touring team, India was dismissed for 93. Rain again coming in the way of the Indians. Allen claimed 5 wickets for 43 runs and Verity had 4 to his credit for 17. These two remarkable feats really paved the way for England's victory.

Owing to the late start again on Tuesday England was left 150 minutes only to collect 107 runs and win the match. The task was not at all easy. In fact, the tourists had a sporting chance of pulling the game out of the fire. But that was not to be. Three catches of the most vital importance were laid on the floor by Mushtaq Ali, Palia and Amarsingh which undoubtedly cost India the match. In addition to this Vizianagram, committed the grievous blunder of taking off Nissar when he appeared in a destructive mood giving only a twelve-minutes spell. Had he been continued and the fielders assisted the bowlers wholeheartedly, there is little doubt that the match might have been saved. The lives which Gimblett and Turnbull were presented which encouraged and enlivened them so much that they threw all caution to the winds and slogged mercilessly to win the match in the nick of time.

GLORY TO GIMBLETT AND TURNBULL

All praise to these two lads who made England's win possible. This match has been characterised as an amazing one in the history of Test cricket. Its ups and downs were, indeed, remarkable and all glory to the team which emerged out of the ordeal with flying colours. It has now been proved beyond a shadow of doubt that our men have got excellent fighting qualities. Only they need to be cleverly and tactfully led. 'Vizzy' should now realise his limitations. Now that he has achieved his ambition of leading a Test team, he should retire with good grace and make room for better men. If he stands down, not only a better skipper will lead the side but a better player will fill up his vacancy in the team. The team is in dire need of these two. I have not the least doubt that India's play will improve in all directions without 'Vizzy' and with the inclusion of a superior player in his stead. Will he still stand on his personal prestige and see his country's honour further besmirched? Or will he help in her success by immediate retirement?

FRENCH GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

ST. GERMAIN, July 2.

In the French Open Gilf Championship replay Dallemagne made 69+70 equal 139 and Cotton made 70+70 equal 140. Cotton just missed a tenyard shot at the 36th hole for another tie.—Reuter.

When Death Calls

MONTGOMERY, (By Mail)

An elusive one anna piece proved to be beckoning hand of death to a young man.

Having come out of the Lower Bari Doab Canal safely after a dip the youth was donning his shirt when the fateful coin fell into the water with a clique. He jumped after it into the water and never came up afterwards.

His two companions made a fruitless search and the body has not been found so far.—A. P.

FISHLOCK'S attitude expresses his surprise when a ball from Bannerjee (All-India) actually hit the stumps but failed to dislodge the bails. Surrey v. All-India at the Oval.

Indian Cricketers In England

RESULTS AT A GLANCE

Played 15 matches. Won 1. Drawn 6. Lost 8.

First match vs. Worcester. Indians 229 and 150. Worcester 248 and 134 for 7 wickets. Worcester won by 3 wickets.

Second match vs. Oxford University. Oxford 202 and 297. Indians 352 and 103 for 5 wickets. Match drawn.

Third match vs. Somerset. Somerset 496 and 89 for 1 wicket. Indians 228 and 356. Somerset w by 10 wickets.

Fourth match vs. Northamptonshire. Indians 405 for 9 wickets declared, Northants 242 and 275 for 1 wicket. Match drawn.

Fifth match vs. M.C.C. M.C.C. 382 and 36 for no loss. Indians 185 and 230. M.C.C. won by 10 wickets.

Sixth match vs. Leicestershire. Indians 426 and 171 for 6 wickets. declared Leicester 327 and 47 for no loss. Match drawn.

Seventh match vs. Middlesex. Indians 110 and 158. Middlesex 173 and 96 for 6 wickets, Middlesex won by 4 wickets.

Eighth match vs. Essex. Indians 184 and 227. Essex 351 and 61 for 3 wickets. Essex won by 7 wickets.

Ninth match vs. Cambridge University. Indians 161 and 3 for no loss. Cambridge 317. Match drawn.

Tenth match vs. Yorkshire. Indians 86 and 115. Yorkshire 352 Yorkshire won by an innings and 151 runs.

Eleventh match vs. Durham. Indians 174 and 203 for 3 wickets declared. Durham 176 and 203 for 5 wickets. Durham won by 5 wickets and 4 runs.

Twelfth match vs. Nottinghamshire. Indians 124. Notts 154 for 2 wickets. Match drawn.

Thirteenth match vs. Minor Counties. Minor Counties 286 and 42. Indians 402. Indians won by an innings and 74 runs.

Fourteenth match vs. Surrey Indians 226 and 421 for 5 wickets declared. Surrey 452 and 52 for 3 wickets. Match drawn.

First Test Match: India 147 and 93. England 132 and 107 for 1 wicket. England won by 9 wickets.

BATTING ANALYSIS.
JEHANGIR KHAN LEADS THE TABLE.

	Innings	Times not out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.
Jehangir Khan	4	1	80	136	45.33
Wazir Ali	11	3	139	345	43.12
Merchant	15	1	151	597	42.64
Amarnath	22	1	130	682	32.47
C.K. Nayudu	23	0	83	676	29.39
Jai	11	2	85	258	28.66
Amar Singh	7	0	77	209	27.66
Mushtaq Ali	23	1	141	555	25.00
Banerjee	16	5	47	239	21.72
S.M. Hussain	8	2	55	121	20.12
Ramaswamy	9	2	50	130	18.57
Baqa Jilani	11	1	113	179	17.90
Palia	18	2	63	277	17.31
Vizianagram	24	2	60	386	16.63
Hindlekar	20	0	80	328	16.40
Amir Elahi	13	2	35	152	13.81
C.S. Nayudu	4	0	26	49	12.22
Meherhomjee	4	1	17	35	11.66
Gopalan	4	1	18	29	9.66
Nissar	16	3	20	80	6.15

BOWLING ANALYSIS
AMARSINGH RETAINS LEAD

	Runs	Wickets	Average
Amar Singh	356	23	15.47
Nissar	970	47	20.63
Banerjee	677	31	21.83
C.S. Nayudu	186	8	23.25
Amarnath	752	32	23.53
Amir Elahi	340	9	37.77
Palia	207	5	41.40
C. K. Nayudu	714	17	42.00
Merchant	98	2	49.00
Baqa Jilani	205	4	51.25
Gopalan	231	4	57.75
Jehangir Khan	141	2	70.50
Mushtaq Ali	201	2	100.50

CENTURIES BY INDIANS.
Merchant 151 against Somerset.
Amarnath 114 against Northants
Baqa Jilani 113 against Leicester.
Amarnath 130 and 107 against Essex.
Wazir Ali 139 against Durham.
Mushtaq Ali 135 against Minor Counties, and 141 against Surrey.
CENTURIES AGAINST INDIANS.
Gimblett 163 for Somerset.
Bakewell 100 for Northants.
Human 115 for M.C.C.
Cutmore 137 for Essex.
P. Smith 105 for Essex.
Sandham 105 for Surrey.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

HAVE CERTAIN HUSBANDS THE POWER TO HYPNOTIZE THEIR WIVES?

You'll find the answer in this thrilling drama of one husband who did! See how he used his baffling skill to make his wife his slave—until he met a man who was his master in the arts of evil!

Edw. G. ROBINSON
Plays the two greatest roles of his career in First National's
"The MAN WITH TWO FACES"
with MARY ASTOR • RICARDO CORTEZ
MAE CLARKE • LOUIS CALHERN

Central Cinema
Near Albless Baug—Charni Rd.—Off Queen's Rd.
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MYRNA LOY
The Girl you've been waiting for!
WHIPSAW
WITH
SPENCER TRACY
A SAM WOOD PRODUCTION
Produced by Harry Rapf
Crashing back to the screen... gayer and more thrilling than ever (you didn't think it possible)... in a mad romantic adventure of a girl who kissed a stranger and romped away! It's another swell hit from M-G-M!
A Metro Goldwyn Mayer PICTURE

Plans Open. 'Phone: 27787.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Ashad Sud 15, 1992
Muslim: Ravi-ul-akhar 14, 1355
Parsi: Behman 2, 1305
Hightide: 12-11 23-46
Lowtide: 5-11 18-16
Sunrise: 6h 6m
Sunset: 7h 20m

S. S. Carthage with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Monday, July 6.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, July 7.

Results of B.Hy., M.D., M.S., LL.M., D.O. and M. Com. Examinations, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, July 8.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

KAPOLE DEATH

Keshavdas Goculdas Barbhaya expired on Friday the 3rd July 1936 at 2-0 a.m. Uthamana ceremony will take place to-day (Saturday) the 4th July 1936 at 4 p.m. (B.T.) at his residence (near Wilson High School, 3rd Parsiwada, Girgaon Back Road).

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC

Prof. Sheshgirirao Joshi of Cawnpore will be singing to the public in the School of Indian Music Hall to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m.

SMALL INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

A general meeting of members will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee Hall of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

KANARA BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Brotherhood, there will be a programme of Vocal music by Prof. Y. K. Loleker in the Brotherhood Hall to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

KHADI SALES DEPOT, MATUNGA

All the varieties of All-India-Production of Khadi (from Kalbadevi A. I. S. A. Bhandar) are available at Vinod Kuni Building, near P. O., Matunga (G. I. P.) from to-morrow (Sunday) at Kalbadevi prices.

THE FELLOWSHIP UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union, there will be a Debate at the School premises (Gowalia Tank, Tanker Villa) to-day (Saturday) at 1-45 p. m. The subject will be "Science is harmful to humanity."

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Love on a Bet." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m.

REGAL—"Things to Come". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Maha Maya". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Where's George?" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Whipsaw." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-morrow morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Pia-ki-Jogan". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Matlabi Dunia". Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Storm over the Andes". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Millionaire." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Jeewan Naiya." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA—"The Man with Two Faces." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"The Informer." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Holy Crime." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Seychelles, British and Portuguese East Africa, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Union of South Africa, Lourenco Marques, Rhodesia and Nyasaland per s.s. 'Karanja' will be accepted at the Bombay G. P. O. as shown below:—

Parcel mail upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday the 7th July 1936.

Registered and unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 8th July 1936.

Registered and unregistered correspondence only for Mauritius, Reunion and Madagaskar Ports will also be accepted up to 12 noon on Wednesday the 8th July 1936 for despatch by the above steamer.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association will be held in the office of the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, Bori Bunder to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

N. V. Mandlik, Esq., Vice-President of the Association will preside.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL

Ex-Managing Director's Suit Against Rubber Co.

Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court commenced the hearing of the suit filed by J. A. Wilson, an Australian, claiming damages of Rs. 14,400 from the Goodrich Rubber Co. of India, a private limited company which was controlled by the International B. F. Goodrich Company of America.

The plaintiff was employed by the defendants in January 1930 as office manager in Bombay on Rs. 800 per month, and the salary was increased to Rs. 900 per month. According to the plaintiff, the original engagement for three years was later extended for a further period of three years on a salary of Rs. 1,200 per month. Before the expiry of the extension-period, however, his services were terminated without just and proper cause.

THE DEFENCE

The defendants denied their liability to meet the plaintiff's claim. They stated that after the original period, the plaintiff's services were continued without any agreement as to period, but it was agreed that he was to become Managing Director from March 1933 on a salary of Rs. 1,200 per month. On April 29, 1933, the defendants gave one month's notice to the plaintiff terminating his services.

ALLEGED MISCONDUCT

The defendants alleged that in course of his employment the plaintiff was guilty of misconduct involving a loss of about Rs. 34,000 to them. This misconduct justified them in terminating his services.

The plaintiff, in his reply, refuted the charge of misconduct, stating that the defendants started a malicious prosecution against him which resulted in his acquittal at the High Court Sessions.

The case is proceeding.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURE

At the Matunga Arya Samaj Mandir, Pandit Laxmanrao Oghle will deliver a public lecture on "Arya Jivan" to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY REFEREES' ASSOCIATION

A lecture meeting has been arranged for 10-30 a.m. on Sunday the 5th instant at the Cooperage, Bombay, when Mr. Gilbert will give a short talk about "The Control of the game."

S. T. TRAINING INSTITUTE

The following graduate students have been declared successful in the Senior Teachers Training Institute Examination held at Jodhpur in the month of April 1936: Habib Ahmed Farooqi, Hifzur Rehman, Jhaman Singh, Taj Behari Lal Mathur, Udhe Bhan Mathur.

THE BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE

A meeting of the Bohra Youth League will be held to-day (Saturday) at League's Hall, when the members will discuss on "Is Matriculation a qualification?"

HARIJAN BANK

The Managing Director of the Harijan Bank writes with reference to the report of the attachment of the Bank:

"The Bank's position is quite safe and new accounts are also being received and payments are being made regularly. Interested parties may have an inspection at any office of our Bank and know the real affairs."

TOWARDS RELIEF OF ARABS IN PALESTINE

Jamiat Shubban Sends First Instalment Of Rs. 250

The following is from the Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen:—

For the relief of the Arab sufferers of Palestine, Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen has forwarded to the headquarters of Shubban Al-Muslimeen, Cairo, the sum of Rs. 250 as the first instalment from the Fund that is being received for the said purpose.

The Jamiat hopes that such amounts would be forwarded week after week. The sum of the instalment may appear poor, but it may be noted that up to now, the rich and the wealthy have not sent any contribution and that the sum forwarded is the result of the contribution of the poorer classes and from 4 and 8 annas contributions. The Jamiat expects every Mussalman, particularly the rich people, to extend a helping hand to the sufferers and immediately send their contributions.

The Jamiat will publish the accounts of the Palestine Relief Fund, in the local papers as soon as the fund is closed.

Contributions will be received at Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen Office, 138, Nagdevi Street, opposite Bohra Mosque, daily between 10 a.m. and 10 p.m. (S.T.)

P. E. N. IDEALS AND AIMS

The final public meeting of the P. E. N. India Centre before the departure of Madame Sophia Wadia as Delegate from India to the International P. E. N. Congress at Buenos Aires, Argentina, will take the form of a symposium on "P. E. N. Ideals and Aims." It will be held on Monday, 6th instant at 6-30 p.m. under the presidency of Srimati Sarojini Naidu. Sjt. K. M. Munshi and Madame Wadia will speak on "The P. E. N. and Indian Cultural Unity" and "The P. E. N. as Link Between India and the World."

The meeting will be held at the National Medical College in Lamington Road near Central Station.

BYCULLA D. C. C.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

The General Meeting of the primary members of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be held in Meher Hall, Savta Mali Bhuvan, Parel Road, opposite Byculla Station on Sunday, July 5 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to elect the Executive Council for the current year. Only those who were members for the year 1935-36 i.e., those who were to elect the delegates to the Lucknow Congress will have the right to take part in this meeting.

UNIVERSAL FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE

Satisfactory Progress In Spite Of Handicaps

"The only one thing that is worrying us, at present, is the cost of business. As you know, foreign Companies are coming into this country and are buying business at any cost. We, in order to maintain our connections have to follow suit. This competition has now reached such a stage, that unless Government give some protection to Indian Insurance Companies, their prospects would suffer greatly.

Foreign Exchange Banks hesitate to accept the policies of Indian Companies. Foreign Companies from all parts of the world are allowed to do business here without any licence or restriction. There is no reciprocity on the part of the countries from where they come. If we desire to do business in foreign parts, we will not be permitted to do so.

Foreign Companies are rich Corporations and in order to secure business can afford to spend comparatively larger amounts than the less wealthy Indian Companies can do. The latter, therefore, are hard put to it to compete with them successfully.

These are some of the handicaps which your Company has to encounter along with other Sister Indian Companies."

These remarks were made by Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri, in the course of his speech, while presiding over the annual general meeting of the share-holders, of the Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., held at 4 p.m. on Friday.

In spite of these handicaps, the company has been progressing fairly well. At the end of the year 1935, there remained a net credit balance of Rs. 18,568-10-1 out of which Rs. 13,697-10-1 was appropriated towards the declaration of a dividend of 2 1|2 per cent.

The company has opened two branches one in Calcutta and another at Mombassa. At the latter place, it is operating in co-operation with the Jupiter General Insurance Company.

The Directors' Report and the Balance Sheet were adopted by the share-holders.

Messrs Lachmandas H. Daga and Raghavjee Khimjee who retired by rotation were re-elected to the Board of Directors.

Messrs Chandabhoy and Jassoobhoy were elected auditors.

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

New Problems

Already speculation is rife as to the likely contestants in the ensuing elections under the new reforms, but it is considered too early, to give out the names of the candidates. As far as the Congress candidates are concerned, many formalities have to be gone through and their nominations must be finally approved by the Parliamentary Committee appointed at Wardha by the Working Committee. Other problems, which are being discussed at present in informed circles, are about handling the three and half lakhs of voters in the Bombay Urban constituency. Such a huge number in such a limited area was never before handled and it is a problem which is bound to be of great interest. A large number of polling booths must be erected to meet the needs of the voters, and such a step involves considerable expenditure. The fact that elections are to be held in the fair weather season may enable the authorities to have improvised sheds raised in open spaces at a small cost. But it will certainly be a novel experience for the authorities to manage such a large number of voters, even assuming that a considerable number of them would not turn up at the polling booths.

But the immediate question of leading evidence before the Election Commissioner regarding the claims and objections of voters, deserves close attention, especially

(Continued in Col. 5)

TONIGHT
from 10 p.m. to 11 p.m.
a
GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT
(electrically recorded)
by
THE GENERAL MOTORS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
will be broadcast from the
Bombay Station of the Indian State Broadcasting Service.
The Orchestra comprises 70 artistes under the direction of
ERNO RAPEE
with
EMANUEL FEUERMANN
Cellist
For Programme, see "The Indian Listener" of June 22

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN).

Another week-end has dawned upon us, but if one recalls memories of the last one, I am sure they leave thoughts of loneliness and rain and nothing but rain.

Two of our leading Gymkhanas are having dances to-morrow. The Bandra Gymkhana is having a 'Cinderella' affair starting at 7 p.m. and closing at 11-30 p.m., and has the Spotlight Dance Band in attendance, and I am sure those of you that have been to their previous functions will not miss this one. The Wellington Gymkhana, Santa Cruz, are holding a whist drive followed by a dance, which, I can assure you, will be a very enjoyable affair.

LOAN FOR KURLA MUNICIPALITY.

Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" has published an application of the Kurla Municipality for permission to raise a loan of Rs. 4,65,500 for drainage scheme in the open market. In the course of the application it is stated that the loan is required for the construction of underground drainage at Kurla. The work will be carried out through Government (Public Works Department) agency. The estimated cost of the proposed drainage scheme to be carried out will be Rs. 4,65,465 or in round figures Rs. 4,65,500 and the rates, taxes and revenues of the Kurla Municipality are offered as security for the loan. This loan is to be raised in two instalments, the first being raised as soon as the final sanction from Government is received and the second whenever necessary within eighteen months of raising the first one. This loan will bear simple interest at 4-1|2 per cent., and the interest will be paid every half year.

(Continued from Col. 7)

in view of the fact that several applications were rejected, some of them on the ground that the age of the applicant was not mentioned and some of them on the ground that the caste and sub-caste of the applicant were omitted. These are technical questions which require legal interpretation and the matter may be referred to the Election Commissioner for his decision. The lists will be published for the first time by August 11, and then a few days will be allowed for any claims and objections before the final lists are published.

Muslim Ambulance Society

Like "Muslim pani" and "Hindu pani" at the Indian railway stations, Bombay has Muslim, Hindu and Parsi Ambulance Societies! The Muslim Ambulance Society has published its annual report for 1935. The year has been a year of progress for the society. It undertook really useful work. It gave training in ambulance work to its volunteers and held dressing competition for the members. The society also opened a new division for women. As a whole, the work of the society has been quite satisfactory. But, is there any need for separate, communal ambulances or organisations? Cannot some arrangement be made to amalgamate the various communal ambulance societies into one? The sentiment of social service is universal.

HELD OVER AT THE REGAL
DAILY THREE SHOWS AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
H. G. WELLS' THINGS TO COME

RAYMOND MASSEY CEDRIC HARDWICKE
MARGARETTA SCOTT RALPH RICHARDSON
A London Film Production. Produced by Alexander Korda, directed by William Cameron Menzies.
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1936

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

The satement which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued on his scheme of a Civil Liberties Union should help to inaugurate the scheme at an early date. The statement consists for the most part of a draft constitution of the Union with certain suggestions as to how it may be worked provisionally and altered later by properly constituted bodies. Some sort of constitution was necessary as a first move and the present draft is a good basis, prepared, as it is, after reference to the constitutions of the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Council of Civil Liberties of Great Britain. It will now be sent to all the leaders who have already approved of the scheme and will be duly revised in the light of their views thereon. It is to be hoped that the inauguration of the scheme will not be unduly delayed on account of minor defects in the draft constitution. There will be time enough for constitutional refinement once the scheme is actually set working.

Its Principal Aim

The principal aim of the Union is well described in the draft constitution as being an endeavour to protect the rights of freedom of speech and freedom of association as well as other fundamental rights of citizenship, from all encroachments and infringements by executive or judicial authority, otherwise than by normal process under the ordinary law; by the issue of ordinances and the enactment of so-called emergency laws, as well as the detention, internment, externment and imprisonment of persons without due trial; by the tendency of governmental and other agencies to use their powers to curtail the few remaining liberties of the people." To further this aim the Union will "collect facts; make inquiries; publish statements, reports; bulletins, pamphlets and books; organise protests; render legal advice and take such other appropriate and legitimate steps as it may deem necessary." The Union will be a non-party organisation and for that reason will have to work on thoroughly constitutional lines. Any person resident in India, who agrees with the aims and policy of the Union may become a member of the Union on payment of a minimum annual subscription of Rs. 2. The general control of the Union is to vest in a National Council consisting of the foundation members and others co-opted by them and also of the representatives of local committees, each member having to pay at least Rs. 3 annually. Pandit Jawaharlal proposes that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu should be President of the Union. No happier choice could be made as there are few leaders in the country who command the respect and confidence of men and women of all parties so completely as she does.

Urgent Need

The need for an organisation on these lines in a country like India should be obvious to all who have eyes to see and hearts to feel. Such organisations exist even in countries like Britain and America, where the Government being responsible to the people is much less apt to encroach on the people's liberties. In India where Government is constitutionally irresponsible and where repression is becoming more or less a normal feature, the need is vital for a body specialising in safeguarding the citizen's rights. Only those will fail to support such a body who openly or secretly support repression or who are ever afraid of opposing Government on any ground or who are so obsessed by party prejudices as to be incapable of co-operating with parties other than their own. However, Pandit Jawaharlal's scheme has already received wide support and when it is set working and its beneficence becomes better known, it may be presumed to dispel many prejudices and fears and receive still wider support.

National Objectives Of The Film

No civilized, self-respecting, nation, competent to visualize and build its future, can afford to overlook the new force that has come to stay and influence national life, thought and activities. "We submit that the constructive use of the cinema is," observed the Commission on Educational and Cultural Films four years ago in a report entitled quite appropriately, 'The Film In National Life,' "a form of national planning from which the finest intelligences of the country should no longer hold aloof. Their influences may be indirect; but their criticism, if the criticism be informed and constructive, can only help the industry" The nation's finest intelligences have, unfortunately, stood aloof. The conclusion is forgone and the consequences have been inevitable. India is, presumably, seeking to reconstruct its national life for freedom, freedom in its social, economic, cultural as well as political destiny. Are we, as a nation, assured that those reconstructive national enterprises remain unfettered by the advent of the new, massively dynamic, influence and power in national life? The cinema, as a nation-building instrument is not taken seriously. As an industry, it remains unadjusted and unco-ordinated to definite national objectives. As a reconstructive instrument of national education, art and culture, it remains practically unexplored. Have we, in the circumstances, a right to expect the assurance of the freedom to reconstruct national life with the help of the film? Enlightened, modern nations all the world over have, wherever they have been able to exercise national control over the industry, realised the necessity of the film with a purpose, national, social, economic. We have remained, nationally, unconscious of the film. The film societies in the different provinces of the country, the film journals and scattered associations of film fans have, no doubt, diffused widespread interest in films and not seldom supported, rightly, the claims of the Indian film producers and exhibitors for protective facilities. The fourth annual report of the Motion Picture Society of India indicates the lead it has, justifiably, taken in the matter of these facilities. The speeches at the annual meeting of the Society of Rai Saheb Chunilal and, particularly, of the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna suggest, however, two things. First, it is not enough to seek these facilities. Secondly, for national attention and support it is essential that the film should be employed as an active instrument of national reconstruction. The Motion Picture Society's report has little evidence to suggest that any serious attention is being paid to this national objective. It is possible to overlook its previous enthusiasm for imported "educationals" in view of its revised appeal for production of indigenous educational films. But the assistance it seeks from the Government, the effusive sentiments the Society has expressed towards Government and, finally, the manner in which it has led interested quarters to the belief that it would be ready and willing to be a subordinate branch of the British Film Institute in London cannot by any chance be interpreted as a sign of unfettered freedom for national reconstruction in education, art or social culture.

As it is, there has been, in medicine, law, technology, art, engineering, architecture and even in general academic education far too much of alien interference if not of positive dictation from London. We can afford to do without that dictation. We sound this warning before it is too late. It transcends the domesticities of any film society or any sectional industrial interests however benevolent and otherwise helpful to the industry as it also transcends the vision of an unorganised and inarticulate industry and the outlook of the intelligentsia that has, unfortunately and unpardonably, stood critically indifferent and aloof. The moment for the critical services of the nation's "finest intelligences" has arrived. And, we appeal earnestly to all eager for the freedom vital to national reconstruction to formulate a definite educational and cultural policy and programme that could guide not only the mere mechanical production of the film but also shape its vital national significance as well as its tone, colour and complexion. We submit this national problem particularly for the unbiassed attention of independent educationists and exponents of national reconstruction in art, education and social culture.

THE MATRICULATION MUDDLE

Mr. Hamill's Untenable Defence

(By B. J. VASWANI.)

II.

In defending the abnormal type of paper that he set at the matriculation Examination Mr. Hamill said:—

(a) "It was inconceivable that in any rational organised community, the vast majority . . . . . should go to a University." That is a wrong thing to do, and by implication, Mr. Hamill devised and carried out a large-scale slaughter to debar thousands from what he had decided in his mind as undesirable for them, and in the process debar thousands from even other vocation in life. Is it a fact that the vast majority do seek to enter a university? If we look at the number of pupils in the F. Y. A. classes and the number in the Matric classes all over the Bombay Presidency and Sind, there is such a great disproportion between the two that Mr. Hamill's "vast majority" easily dwindles down to "meagre minority". Even granting that the vast majority of children do seek the University, who is responsible for this state of affairs? Is it society that is responsible for it? Is it schools that are responsible for it, is it the University that is responsible for it? It is nobody but the Government of our benighted land that is responsible, the Government which all these 175 years or more has done precious little to create and foster new vocations for the young men and women of the country.

Mere Rhetoric

"The first problem he had to face", Mr. Hamill also said, "was to evolve a question paper which would enable him to achieve absolute firmness and impartiality from one end of the Presidency to the other, and to evolve it in such a way as to make it impossible for an examiner to whittle away marks of candidates". This was the first problem before Mr. Hamill, and, as I shall presently show, it became in the process of paper-setting, the last problem for him to seriously consider. How a paper can achieve 'firmness' Mr. Hamill alone knows, but how the paper has achieved 'impartiality from one end of the Presidency to the other' will be clear from the nature of many questions in the English Papers. Any person with any right conception of examiningship will easily agree that when the same question has unequal option or widely different varieties of work required, when a question has a vague nature as to the quantity of answer-material expected of the candidates, when the number of marks assigned to a question is out of all proportion to the time that can be reasonably given to it, there is bound to be a very wide difference in assessment between one paper and another, let alone "one end of the Presidency to the other". How there can be any impartiality or uniformity in the assessment of answers to such questions is hard to conceive. On the contrary there is the greatest danger of an examiner 'whittling away marks of candidates". The defence of Mr. Hamill is good enough rhetoric but not good enough reasoning.

"Mushroom" Schools

". . . . It was students from the mushroom schools which had fared badly". I am sure, facts and figures will easily explode this fiction. There are some "well-conducted schools" which show good results not so much because of their efficiency as because of their detaining huge number of pupils and sending only the picked few, while some 'mushroom schools' fare badly simply because they quite honestly send up all their pupils. Mr. Hamill, not satisfied with a wholesale slaughter of the innocents at the University Examination, evidently desires a "preliminary slaughter" in all the schools. He threatens to bring this about by a "rigid system of inspection and recognition of schools", and there is an ominous sentence in the utterance of an influential Syndic which bodes ill for the freedom of the schools. Things seem to be moving to such a tightening of grip over the liberties of schools and schoolmasters, over the interests of the children of the land and their parents that if the public does not bestir itself wisely and betimes, organised education in the country will come to be more of a curse, than a blessing to the generations now growing up, and the generations yet unborn.

The Rigrt Solution

The situation that has been created by the recent Matricula-

(Continued on page 8)

Indian Companies Act Amendment Bill

A Critical Review

By JAGMOHANDAS J. KAPADIA

IX.

Clause (a) of new Section 87B empowers a company to remove a managing agent by means of a general resolution for fraud or breach of trust proved in a competent Court. The relationship between a company and its managing agent is that of master and servant. It is competent to a master to remove his servant for fraud or breach of trust and it is not necessary for him to go to a Court of Law to prove fraud or breach of trust before removing the servant. Of course, the servant is at liberty to seek redress if he thinks that his removal is unjustified. I, therefore, submit that it should be competent to companies to remove their managing agents for fraud or breach of trust without going to Court, the managing agents being at liberty to seek redress in case their removal is unjustified.

Assignment Of Office

The next clause provides that a transfer by the managing agent of his office would be void unless approved by an extraordinary resolution of the company. There can be no question as to the necessity of this provision in view of the fact that managing agents have by their agreements sought power to assign their offices without obtaining the previous sanction of the shareholders. I have already dealt with this point in the previous articles.

Mortgage Of Remuneration

The next clause provides that any charge or assignment of his remuneration by a managing agent shall be void as against the company. This means that if a managing agent mortgages his remuneration the company will not be bound to recognise the mortgage. The clause does not go far enough in that it does not debar the managing agent from mortgaging his remuneration. The mortgage of his remuneration by a managing agent is detrimental to the interests of the company in two directions. Firstly, it imports outside influence into the internal management of the company's affairs and secondly, it reacts on the financial credit of the company. In my opinion, therefore, the charge or assignment of remuneration by a managing agent should be prohibited.

Compensation

The next clause provides that on the winding up of a company the agency agreement would stand determined but without prejudice to the right of the managing agent to recover any moneys recoverable by him under the agreement. The effect is that if the agreement provides, as is the practice, for payment of compensation to the managing agent on winding up, the company would be bound to make such payment irrespective of whether the winding up has been brought about by the managing agent's own action or initiative or by his mismanagement or misfeasance. Decidedly this is most unfair. The clause should, therefore, be amended so as to relieve companies from payment of compensation in the cases mentioned above. Again, the payment of compensation must be restricted to two or three years' commission earned by the managing agent prior to winding up. This is very necessary in view of the extravagant provisions made in agency agreements about the amount of compensation payable to the managing agent. It will be news to many that in Ahmedabad, managing agents are entitled to compensation on winding up for an amount equivalent to 10 or 12 times the annual commission earned by them during the period prior to winding up and, in one case I have come across, to as much as 20 times the commission earned. When it is remembered that managing agents in Ahmedabad are paid a commission of 3 to 4 per cent. on sales plus a commission of 5 to 10 per cent. on the amount of bills for other work done, the enormity of the incidence of compensation and the extent to which it would operate to the prejudice of the different interests concerned would become apparent.

Appointment And Removal Of Managing Agents

The next clause provides that the appointment of a managing agent, his removal and any variation of his contract shall not be valid unless approved by an ordinary resolution of shareholders. It would appear that under the clause the first appointment of a managing agent which is being made by the articles is also made subject to approval of shareholders. I must say that this is a substantial reform if Government will only stick to it. It is argued in certain quarters that this amendment would retard the business of companies and might create deadlocks. This sort of criticism does not offer any constructive suggestion for improvement on the existing system. On the contrary it would appear entirely to defeat the object of the reform. The principle that the managing agent should be appointed by shareholders is a sound principle. If any practical difficulties arise the same can be set

(Continued on page 14)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

BALDWIN WON'T GO

That a campaign has been in progress to oust Mr. Stanley Baldwin is an open secret, so open, in fact, that the world even knows as to who constitute the anti-Baldwin group in the Cabinet itself. It is, therefore, not surprising that his illness should have been utilised as an occasion for tentative reports of his "imminent resignation." Mr. Baldwin, of course, has proved himself a failure. But that is not to say that any Tory can replace him with advantage to the world or even to the people of Great Britain. In fact, Mr. Neville Chamberlain would prove a worse failure. Mr. Baldwin's retirement, however, seems to us to be yet far off. He has a knack of fighting successfully with his back to the wall. And he has done so at the centenary meeting of the London Conservative Association. As to the part of his speech in which he dealt with international affairs, Mr. Baldwin did nothing more than repeat for the nth time the old ridiculous humbug of sanctions having suddenly become a menace to the world.

EGYPT'S HOMAGE TO ZAGHLOUL

Over a million Egyptians lined the route when Saad Zaghloul's body was brought from its old resting place to be buried in the Zaghloul Mausoleum. By the homage that his grateful nation has paid to him, it has honoured itself. Saad Zaghloul was a leader of whose determined and undaunted patriotism any country would be proud. And Egypt is not only proud of him. She is alive with his memory and realises what she yet owes to him. Nahas Pasha, winding up the imposing ceremony, recalled the last wishes of Zaghloul, namely, the complete and unfettered independence of Egypt" and significantly declared: "If he and his Government failed, their successor would take up the cause. The spirit of Zaghloul would be only contented when Egyptian Independence was a reality". We in India earnestly hope Nahas Pasha will not fail and will make Egyptian Independence a reality.

BIHAR COLLIERY TRAGEDIES

The reports of the Courts of Inquiry, appointed by the Bihar Government, in connection with the pit fire tragedies in the Loyabad and Kurhurbari coal mines will, we hope, be helpful in preventing similar accidents in the future. The recommendations of the Court on the desirability of fitting hose connections at convenient intervals and installing a telephone system deserve to be considered seriously by the Government. As regards the conduct of Mr. Station, manager, Kurhurbari Colliery, the Court held that the main charge against him was proved that he permitted the use of liquid oxygen and explosives in a place which was dry and dusty, and thereby contravened the instructions issued to the Colliery Manager by the Colliery Superintendent of the East Indian Railway and he permitted the firing of shots in contravention to the Indian Coal-mines regulations. Yet, curiously enough, the Court decided not to recommend Mr. Station's certificate to be a cancelled or suspended. The Bihar Government, however, have done well to hold the view that he was guilty of a definite failure to do his duty and have directed that his certificate should be suspended for two years. In view of the tragic consequences of his offence the punishment is hardly adequate. We trust the families of those who died or were seriously injured in the accidents, have been granted generous compensation.

THE GREATER NEED

In opening the meeting of the Advisory Council for Industrial Research held at Calcutta on Thursday, Sir Frank Noyce, Member for Industries and Labour, Government of India, observed that "it was essential in the acute competitive conditions of the modern world that India should build up a sound research organisation." That is a sound view and the only cause for surprise is that the Industrial Research Bureau was established only last year. There have been no doubt, industrial laboratories in certain provinces, but for want of funds and perhaps an impelling desire to develop Indian industries, they are making little progress, if any. And Sir Frank now warns us that he "cannot hold out any prospect of funds being available from the Government of India to do much more than carry on this organisation (the Central Research Bureau) and develop the researches we ourselves are undertaking." More funds for research will do more real good than lectures on the need for it.

NO CAUSE FOR JUBILATION

Mr. M. S. Kharwa, a member of the Natal Indian Congress and an ex-President of the Muslim Youth League of Natal, who recently returned to India, sees no reason for jubilation at the passing by the South African Parliament of the Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Bill, allowing Indians to own property in the mining areas in Transvaal. He points out, as we ourselves did the other day, that there are still wide areas where there are still severe restrictions on Indians' rights to occupy or own property, and that so long as the principle of segregating Indians in certain areas and racial discrimination against Indians persist, there can be no room for any satisfaction. He shows how even now in the trams only three rear seats in the upper decks are provided for Indians and that even electric lifts in local firms are taboo for Indians. The permission to Indians to own land in the mining areas is a concession. But it may well turn out to be a prelude to the stiffening of the restrictions with regard to better areas.

Post-Graduate Studies

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is an old story that the University of Bombay does not pay adequate heed to the post-graduate studies. In Bombay proper, perhaps, the arrangements may be satisfactory but the mofussil students are literally stranded in this respect.

The post-graduate studies in Poona are organised by a local committee consisting of the heads of the colleges and institutions which coach up students for the post-graduate examinations. A fee of Rs. 30 per term is levied for imparting instructions and guiding the students in the studies of these examinations.

It is, however, surprising to note that not a single pie is given to the tutors of the post graduate students, since these duties are supposed to be included in the regular college work. Post graduate work is no easy job. It requires hard labour, and persistent studies. Therefore, to enable the professors to execute their strenuous task efficiently they ought to be given a concession in their usual work. But unfortunately this is not done.

Secondly, the post-graduate terms are expected to begin concurrently with the academical year. The previous experience,

(Continued on page 7)

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WITHOUT COMMENT

Whatever the original attitude of the Arabs, it soon became apparent that the Zionist movement did constitute a threat to their economic independence and political power with the result that there were out-breaks of violence in 1922, 1929 and 1932, culminating in the most serious riots of this year.

—Anglo-India.

* * * *

A number of Indians are meeting to-day to celebrate the "4th of July" i.e. the American Independence Day.

Do they realise the seditious implications of it? Have they, British Indians though they are, no Imperial patriotism?

* * * *

The replies of prominent Liberals, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru regrets, reveal a mentality almost opposed to the very conception of Civil Liberties.

But how else could they vindicate their spiritual discipleship of Locke, Bentham, Mill, Wells etc.? (We hope we have got the names right).

* * * *

The President assures opponents that "non-participation in the Civil Liberties Union was not made a grievance by me."

He seems to have missed the point altogether. It is the formation of a Civil Liberties Union that has been made a grievance of by them. And quite rightly too.

* * * *

According to the President, he and Mr. Kelkar move in different ideological grooves.

The responsive and the responsible

* * * *

By the way, the suggestion would be untrue that a Responsive Liberties Union was about to be started with Mr. Jayakar as the President; or a Capit—Commercial ditto ditto under Mr. A. D. Shroff.

Both would be superfluous.

* * * *

Atiya Begam Sahiba, however, might start a Three Arts Civil Liberties Union provided the Mayor and the Corporation promise support. And this time seriously please.

* * * *

Mr Jinnah interviewed dryly remarked that he was, on the other hand, much too busy binding together into some sort of non-independent union his Muslim followers who habitually take Civil Liberties with their Muslim League professions.

At least that is what he should say if interviewed.

* * * *

Addressing a meeting at Nagpur, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant said: "If you want to cure India's ills help the Congress in the next elections."

And keep "diseased limbs" out.

* * * *

The Swiss Government, evidently with the consent of the President of the League Assembly, have expelled Italian journalists for the duration of the League. Which is, of course, most undiplomatic and dangerous.

Mr. Anthony Eden and M. Delbos must at once demand the raising of this sanction lest it lead to war.

* * * *

"When I feel incapable of sustaining the burden (of Premiership) I shall pass it on but it is for me to decide and nobody is to dictate to me."

—Baldwin.

Bravo. Spoken like a Hitler, a Mussolini, a Stalin and so on. But Neville and Co. *will* dictate in due course, by making him feel, of course voluntarily, incapable etc., etc.

* * * *

The ballyhoo started, as you know, with the suggestion that old man Baldwin was suffering from insomnia.

This is quite incorrect. As a matter of fact the trouble with the unfortunate Stanley is somnambulism—walking, soundly asleep, in search of Peace, and security through arms, frontiers, Naval and aerial bases for Britain and what not.

* * * *

"Was your wife angry when you got home last night?"

"Angry! Why, my boy, the dear woman pelted me with flowers."

"But how did you come to get that black eye?"

"Well, you see, she neglected to take the flowers out of their pots before she threw them."

Our Cairo Letter

Italian Rumours Unfounded

Supremacy Over Abyssinia Not Acknowledged, Says High Priest In Egypt

PRINCE AHMED SAIFUDDIN'S ESCAPADE

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAIRO (By Air Mail.)

It was announced by the Italian authorities in Addis Ababa that the head of the Coptic Church had acknowledged the superior authority of the Italian Government, over Abyssinia.

HIGH PRIEST IN EGYPT DENIES

The High Priest of the Egyptian Church, who is the head of all Coptic Churches, as soon as he was told of this announcement, kept in communication with the Church officials of Addis Ababa, and issued a communique saying that neither the Church in Addis Ababa nor the High Priest in Egypt acknowledge the superiorty of the Italians in Addis Ababa.

Both the communique and the announcement recently appeared in the Egyptian Press.

It might be recalled that the Egyptian Ambassador in London received King Haile Sclassie officially on his arrival there, with the members of the Reception Committee, on behalf of the Government of Egypt, as they (the Egyptian Government) regard him still as Emperor of Abyssinia.

It is reported that the new Treaty between the Governments of Egypt and Turkey, when placed before Nahas Pasha, the Prime Minister of Egypt, for signature, has created a difficult situation. Prince Ahmed Saifuddin, a member of the Egyptian royal family, who was expelled from Egypt 27 years ago and who has now become a Turkish subject and refuses to become a citizen of Egypt, has blocked the smooth passage of the Treaty. The Egyptian Government point out that all the members of the royal family should be Egyptians or subjects of Egypt, by law.

RECALLING PRINCE AHMED

A new problem has arisen now. The discussion is going on as how to solve the problem and some prominent people will be called to prevail upon Prince Ahmed Saifuddin and compel him to go back to Egypt as a citizen there.

Prince Ahmed Saifuddin is the brother of Princess Shivikar, the first wife of the late King Fuad. A millionaire he is the son of Ibrahim Pasha, son of the great Grand Mahomed Ali, the head of the present royal family, who was popularly known as the "Creator of Modern Egypt."

ATTEMPTS ON FUAD'S LIFE

It might be recalled that due to a well-known yet unsuccessful attempt of the life of the late King Fuad, (then Prince Ahmed Fuad), Prince Ahmed Saifuddin had to be sent away from his country. A quarrel having arisen between the King and his wife Princess Shivikar, (sister of Prince Ahmed Saifuddin) and a doubt that his sister was being maltreated spurred the Prince to take a very dangerous course of action. In spite of the warning given by Prince Ahmed Fuad the angry words of Prince Saifuddin "Take care, I have come to revenge" fully foreboded the coming volley of shots.

On enquiry it was found that his attack was intended for Prince Yusuf Kamal his own uncle, as he was the cause of the declaration of Regency and held the powers of ruling the land. But the law has to do justice and Prince Saifuddin was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment.

PRINCE ABSCONDS TO TURKEY

The medical examination of Prince Saifuddin revealed that he was mentally weak, and a change to a mental home was advised. It was not long, when in the home, before the Prince made good his escape with a warder, who also followed him to Constantinople. Here the attempts of the Prince to regain his properties and rights began right earnestly.

Prince Ahmed Saifuddin is 60 years now. His days of youth have been spent in foreign lands, and now it is understood that a propopsal to give a Princess of the royal family in marriage to the Prince is under the consideration of the Palace.

It is understood that Prince Ahmed Saifuddin refused to return to Egypt as an Egyptian subject.

A valuable collection of notes, it is reported, written by his own hand, by H. M. the late King Fuad has been found by the Palace authorities of Egypt. The notes have been ordered to be safely placed among other valuable collections of the Palace.

NEW-AIR-LINE

It is understood that the Government of Hedjaz are negotiating with Tallat Harb Pasha the chief director of Bank Mish (Bank of Egypt) to open a new air line between Jedda (Hedjaz) and Suez (Egypt.)

It is expected that the discussion will soon take shape.

ARAB ARRESTED IN ROME

The Italian Government have arrested an Arab in Rome.

It is alleged that he was suspected of being a spy. The Arab is a relation of the Sultan of Morocco, and Amir Abdul Karim of Reif. He knows English, French and Italian. He widely toured the continent, India and America, some years back.

Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer the Advocate-General of Madras was entertained to Tea at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Thursday evening by Mr. C. N. Row, artist.

Members of the American Nanda Devi (Himalayan) expedition arrived in Bombay by the mail boat on Thursday.

BALDWIN WILL NOT RESIGN

Denies Report Of His Imminent Resignation

LONDON, July 2

A flat denial of the reports that he is breaking up and that his resignation is imminent was given by Mr. Baldwin in his speech at a banquet celebrating the London Conservative Association centenary.

Mr. Baldwin said: "When I feel incapable of sustaining the burden, I shall pass it on but it is for me to decide and nobody is to dictate to me."

With regard to the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, the Premier said: I am content to be called a coward, if I have done what I could, in accordance with the views of every country in Europe, to keep my own people out of war."

Mr. Baldwin added: It is our strongest desire to bring together France and Germany, without whose co-operation, no peace in Europe is possible."

Explaining his reasons for raising the sanctions, Mr. Baldwin said the moment came when further pressure might have led to war, and once war was let loose in Europe nobody knows how far it would spread.

If Britain is to impose sanctions again she should do so with open eyes and realisation that that action would probably bring war.

"We will go to Geneva in autumn to consider the future of the League and make another effort to assure peace by collective security. It is our strongest desire to bring together France and Germany, without whose collaboration peace in Europe is impossible.—Reuter.

Post-Graduate Studies

(Continued from page 6)

however, shows that even the time-tables are not put up on the notice-boards before August. The future studies of the students are entirely dependent upon these time-tables since they enable the students to go to the teacher concerned and seek his advice.

In the choice of the teachers, too, it is noticed that certain under-currents of inter-collegiate politics affect the smooth flow of this work. Thus, there are cases where certain worthy tutors get themselves excluded from the scheme and pass on their burden to the young novices. If the University consents to pay them, worthy persons will themselves offer their services. By this system the tutors, instead of hunting after other paying efforts, will willingly devote their whole and sole attention to the cause of education.

Is not the University morally and legally responsible to look after the studies of those students from whom she exacts fees? Is it wrong to suppose that the University is more keen on the collection of fees than on carrying out her duties towards the students?

It is clearly laid down in the University regulations that only those students who have attended at least two-thirds lectures of the total number, should be sent up for the examinations concerned, but some times the total number of lectures is found to be in fractions.

It is the pious wish of everybody that the post-graduate students should cultivate tendencies of research, that they should master the particular subject which they have chosen, and that in this way there should be a band of workers who would further the national prestige. Do you think, Sir, that the present arrangements would meet these requirements?

Will the Vice-Chancellor look into the matter personally and help the post-graduate students?—Yours, etc.,

ANTOBA LIMAYE, M. A.
Poona.

NO NAZI COUP IN DANZIG

Germany Will Avoid Foreign Adventures Till Close Of Olympic Games

LONDON, July 2.

The fears of a Nazi coup in Danzig in the near future have been discounted in London diplomatic circles.

It is opined that Berlin is likely to restrain the Nazi elements there owing to the united front in regard to the Danzig question reached at Geneva between Britain, France and Poland.

Also the eve of German reply to the British questionnaire is not thought to be the best moment to antagonise a Locarno Power and drive Britain into even closer co-operation with France.

Until the Olympic games in August are over, Germany is likely to avoid foreign adventures.—Reuter.

"REACTIONARY & ANTI-NATIONAL"

Communal Award Conference Plans At Amritsar

AMRITSAR, July 2.

It is understood that efforts are being made to prevail upon either Dr. Khan Sahib, M.L.A., or Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, President of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee, to preside over the Communal Award Conference.

It is further stated that the organisers of the Conference want such a President as would be able to "thoroughly expose the reactionary, undemocratic and anti-national character of the Communal Award."

With a view to elect the office-bearers and take a decision on some other important matters concerning the forthcoming Communal Award Conference, a meeting of the Reception Committee was held yesterday, Dr. Sant Ram presiding, when the office-bearers and members of the Executive Committee were appointed.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

The question of holding a Women's Conference and a political symposium also came up before the Committee and after some discussion final decision was postponed to the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

"RELEASE THEM"

In the end resolutions protesting against the new wave of repression directed against the political workers, and demanding the unconditional release of Mr. Ehsan Ilahi and other State prisoners and internees, were unanimously accepted.—United Press.

BACK FROM ETHIOPIA

Students' Battalion Given Ovation On Return To Italy

ROME: July 2.

The first of the troops returning to Italy from Ethiopia, namely, a battalion of the Blackshirt University Students, were given a triumphant welcome, when they marched to Il Palazzo Venezia, where Signor Mussolini took the salute.

Thousands of Italians strewed flowers on the soldiers whom girl-students embraced.—Reuter.

MURDERER "INSPIRED BY HEAVEN" EXECUTED

TOKYO, July 3.

Lt.-Colonel Saburo Aizawa has been executed for assassinating War Minister Nagata last August. Aizawa at the trial pleaded patriotic motives and claimed that the murder was inspired by heaven and appealed against the sentence.—Reuter.

PARLEYS WITH OFFICIALS

Towards Prajamandal Dispute Settlement

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, July 2.

Parleys between the workers of the State Prajamandal and the officials are in progress. It seems that a draft is being prepared regarding the settlement, but there is some divergence of views; and hence the delay in the final decision. Inquiries in authoritative quarters reveal, however, that any constitutional agitation for a change in the land revenue, methods of settlement and rate of collection or plans to improve the economic condition of the peasant and doing away with rural indebtedness is always within the competence of any popular worker. There are well recognised channels through which the voice of the people could be heard.

It is gratifying to note that statesmanship prevailed on the Prajamandal authorities to postpone the fateful protest meeting of 30th June, sequel to negotiations in progress. Opinion here is that too much time should not be wasted over negotiations, which may mean dilatory tactics. It is learnt that the Prajamandal leaders are firm in their stand over fundamental rights. The Baroda Government need not fear any move of non-payment of taxes as it is beyond the nature and scope of Prajamandal activities.

The Prajamandal has given a crushing rejoinder to the semi-official statement contradicting its details tooth and nail. It is intriguing that persons, to whom speeches were attributed, had never uttered such words. One of them was not present even.

It is surprising to learn that the journalists of local papers were warned. While the Dewan and other high officials give fair treatment to all accredited journalists, such attitude of lower officials is really intolerable.

The local Congressmen fully sympathise with the bold stand of the Prajamandal.

Settlement Likely

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, July 3.

Doctor Sumant Mehta and Chhotabhai Sutaria, President and Secretary, Baroda State Prajamandal met yesterday Sarsuba Mr. Mukerjee and Suba of Baroda Mr. Pawar, and negotiations for a settlement continued, which are proceeding to-day. Hence, the publication in the local Weekly "Sayajivijaya" of probable terms of agreement, are premature, because complete secrecy is observed by both the parties and final approval is not yet given.

Silent On Terms Of Agreement

BARODA, July 3.

The Prajamandal workers met this morning some of the high officials of the Baroda Government and discussed matters relating to the present political deadlock. The negotiations are still going on. Both the parties are observing complete silence over the matters. The details of the probable terms of agreement between the Government and the Prajamandal published in a local weekly, "Sayaji Vijaya" are considered to be premature.

Interviewed by the "United Press," the Prajamandal authorities stated that as they were bound to observe silence over the matter, they could not say anything definite at this juncture, regarding the terms of agreement.—United Press.

LONDON, July 3.

The Privy Council has nominated a panel of 42 eminent persons as a committee to make the necessary preparations for the Coronation under the King's direction. The panel is headed by the Duke of York.

Peasantry Must Control Govt.

REAL BASIS FOR FIGHT FOR SWARAJ

Prof. Ranga's Memorandum To Congress President

NIDUBROLU, July 1.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., has issued the following statement to the Press on the recent statement made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, regarding the position of the Kisans in the Congress:—

"Nothing has pleased me more in recent months than the latest reply given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the happy Kisans of Doiwala. At long last, we find a President of the Indian National Congress boldly avowing that the problem of Kisans and their grievances constituted the major problem of India. All our labours during the last four years seem to have been not in vain, when we hear Panditji saying that this major problem could not be solved finally when the Peasantry could control the Government and make their will felt.

BASIS OF SWARAJ.

It is true, Babu Rajendra Prasad admitted the right of peasants in last October at Madras to control and scrutinise the activities of the Congress. But it is reserved for Panditji boldly to declare that the real basis for our fight for 'Swaraj' is that the peasantry should control the Government and make our will felt. This is not enough, this declaration of goodwill and acceptance of the claim of our peasants for the attention and service of the Congress are not enough to ask our kisans to join the Congress and help it to frame a suitable agrarian programme. It is more easily said than done. I am perfectly convinced that under the present Congress constitution, it is more than impossible for Kisans to join the Congress in large numbers so as to compel it to develop its major attention in addition to developing their own Kisan Sabhas. Hence the insistence upon the grant of functional representation for them if possible with a certain amount of weightage.

PEASANTS' DEMANDS.

I have already submitted my memorandum to Panditji upon the present day peasant problems and demands and it is yet too early to divulge their contents. I have yet to state to the public in view of this first appeal of Panditji to our Kisans to vote for the Congress that our Andhra Kisans have already resolved to seek the permission of the Congress to start their Kisan-cum-Congress Parliamentary group to safeguard their special interests in the Provincial Assembly, while accepting a Congress Party's help whip on all questions or occasions of confidence.

IN LEGISLATURES.

We suggest that wherever the peasants organisations are strong they must have the right to suggest their own candidate from Congressmen and the Congress must adopt them as its official candidate. All the legislators thus selected and elected must sign the pledge of the Congress and Kisans and they have to be permitted to sit together as a separate group within the Congress Party, answering their own groups whips wherever their class interests are in question while always being prepared to accept the Congress Party's whips. Moreover, all our Kisans have made up their minds not to permit any of their Congress Kisan legislators to enter any ministry even though they have to support the Congress Ministry if and when it is permitted by the Congress to be formed. Unless the Congress is prepared to go thus far and in addition consult the Kisans in its selection of other candidates for rural areas, it may not be quite in the interests of the Kisans to throw themselves heart and soul in the electioneering fight of the Congress. I hope Panditji will soon be able to persuade his Working Committee to accept our proposals.

ONLY SOLUTION.

At the same time let no one think even for a moment that our Kisans are anxious either to jeopardise our national struggle for Independence or weaken the Congress fight against imperialism. It is just because we are as keen as all others that we must strive for the attainment of real Swaraj that we wish to safeguard ourselves from the inevitable opportunism of the Congress ministerialists. The grievance of our peasants are so many and the necessity for solving them is too great and yet the anxiety of our Congress ministerialists not to displease the vested interests is to insist that our Kisans can demand nothing less. The formation of Congress and Kisan Parliamentary Groups is the only solution that is soon to arise in the wake of the reforms.—United Press.

PERRY WINS WIMBLEDON CROWN

Beats Von Cramm Who Was Disabled By Cramp And Strained Muscle

LONDON, July 3.

At Wimbledon in Men's Singles final Perry beat Von Cramm 6—1, 6—1, 6—0.

FATE FAVOURS PERRY

Fates conspired to spoil what promised to be one of the greatest Wimbledon Singles Final and enabled Perry to become the first man winning the Championship three years in succession since H. L. Doherty, 1902-6, inclusive.

Perry beat Von Cramm in 40 minutes. Von Cramm was seized by cramp on the right leg shortly before the start of the match and then strained the muscle of his right thigh during his first service in the second game of the match and thereafter he limped about helplessly either netting or sending the ball out, making Perry's task the easier.

Von Cramm with great pain pluckily continued, though he was frequently hopelessly beaten and was unable to reach the shots.

Perry said he had never played better in his life.—Reuter's Special.

MIXED DOUBLES

In semi-final of Mixed Doubles, Budge and Mrs. Fabyan (America) beat Malfroy and Mrs. Sperling 6—4, 6—3.

In the Semi-final of Men's Doubles Hughes and Tuckey beat Allison and Van Ryn. 7|5, 6|4, 3|6, 11|9.—Reuter's Special.

FISHING BOAT MISSING

Sequel To Hunt For Big Fish

MADRAS, July 3.

A Tuticorin message says:

News has been received there that a fishing boat with eight fishermen which had gone out into the sea has been missing. It is reported that 12 boats went on Monday in search of a big fish, when strong gale separated the boats and the party reached the shore with great difficulty when it was discovered that one boat was missing.—A. P.

BRITAIN FACES DEFICIT

Yet Demand For Additional Expenditure To Be Made In Commons

LONDON, July 3.

Winding up the debate on the third reading of the Finance Bill which was passed in the House of Commons without division, Mr. Neville Chamberlain said in view of the acceleration of the defence programme it was practically certain that there would be a deficit on the present budget.

The only question was what the size of the deficit would be. There would shortly be additional supplementary estimates covering additional expenditure.

SIMLA, July 3.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Linlithgow propose to leave Simla on July 25 and return on August 6, after visiting Ranchi, Benares, Rampur and New Delhi.—United Press.

What's Wrong with BOMBAY UNIVERSITY
By—S. G. WARTY, M.A.
SOUND CRITICISMS—
CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS—
REASONED ARGUMENTS—
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C. P. COUNCIL SESSIONS

NAGPUR, July 3.

The penultimate session of the present C. P. Council will commence at Nagpur, on July 27. Out of seven days fixed for sittings four have been allotted to official business, and three to non-official.

Non-official resolutions will be taken up on July 28, and August 1. On other days legislative business will be transacted.

INDIAN ATHLETES FOR OLYMPIC

A batch of athletes of the Hanuman Prasarak Mandal, Amraoti, proceeding to Berlin for Olympic Games, will arrive in Bombay today (Saturday) morning. A function has been arranged to give the party a hearty send off on the 5th instant (Sunday) at 9 a.m., when Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, will preside.

The Hansa Pictures have invited the party to their picture 'Chhaya' at the Majestic Cinema at 2-30 p.m. In the evening the 'Nawa Kal' staff will entertain them at their office premises.

A meeting has also been arranged by the Lokmanya Sewa Sangha at Vile Parle, when Mr. B. G. Kher will preside.

The batch will proceed to Berlin by S.S. 'Conte Verde' on the 12th instant.

HENLEY REGATTA SURPRISE

LONDON, July 3.

At Henley to-day biggest crowd for years was disappointed by the easy manner in which the boosted Tokio crew were beaten by six lengths by Zurich in the semi-final of the Grand Challenge Cup.—Reuter.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
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Basis For New Trade Pact With Japan

SARKAR'S SUGGESTIONS

Indian Exports Must Be Broad-based And Diversified

CALCUTTA, July 1.

The expiring Indo-Japanese Agreement has worked not altogether unsatisfactorily, says Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, in a succinct analysis of its working for the past two years.

Undesirable features in it, like excessive imports of certain varieties of piece-goods, clandestine imports through Indian States and inflow of fents, art silk and rayon goods competing with Indian industry must be removed before renewing the agreement.

While urging for efficient and sufficient safeguards for India's smaller industries against Japanese competition, Mr. Sarkar suggests that India's export trade with Japan should be more broad-based and diversified, instead of one single commodity dominating.

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar has issued the following statement on Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement:

The impending expiry of the Indo-Japanese commercial agreement provides an occasion for the review of trade relationships between Japan and India. Arrangements for negotiating the terms of a fresh agreement are already in progress in both countries. And it is time that we began to clarify our ideas as to what these terms should be, in the light of the experience gained from the working of the existing agreements. I need not recapitulate here the circumstances which led up to the conclusion of the Agreement of 1934. Its essence was a quota system by which India was allowed to export 1 million bales of cotton to Japan as against 325 million yards of cotton piecegoods to be imported into India from Japan. A sliding scale was, however, incorporated, with the proviso that the maximum quota of cotton piecegoods to be exported by Japan to India must not exceed 400 million yards in any cotton piecegoods year.

EXAMINATION OF WORKING.

An examination of the working of the Agreement during the years 1934-35 and 1935-36, yields the following results. In both the years, the maximum quota of 1¼ million bales was exceeded by India's exports of raw cotton to Japan, although the excess in the second year is much less than that of the first year. On the other hand, Japanese imports of cotton piecegoods into India in both the years have fallen short of the maximum quota permissible, though the figures for the second year, namely, 1935-36, do not include certain consignments of cotton piecegoods which had left Japan prior to April 1, but reached India after March 31.

On the basis of only the trade between raw cotton, on the one hand, and cotton piecegoods, on the other, it is apparent that Japan has not secured to herself the utmost benefit which the agreement provided for. As such, she may be inclined to argue that the Agreement has not proved so beneficial to her as it has proved to India. In fact, Mr. M. Kakitsubo, Vice-Consul for Japan, has expressed the opinion that the Agreement is an 'unfavourable arrangement to Japan,' and that the "maximum quota of 400 million yards versus 1¼ million bales in terms of money is 1:3."

Such an evaluation of the Agreement would, however, be extremely unfair to India, in as much as a correct appreciation should really be conditional upon an appraisal of the benefits derived by the two countries on their total trade exchanges.

INDIAN EXPORTS SHUT OUT.

Referring to how far the working of the Agreement has conformed to its detailed terms, it appears that exports of Japanese plain greys to India have failed in both the years to reach the allotted quota, while in bordered greys, Japan has succeeded in reaching the permissible percentage. The exports of bleached goods and coloured, printed or woven goods, however, have exceeded the maximum quotas, with the result that the permissible maximum increase by transfer from other categories has been overstepped. This would amount to a transgression of the terms of the Agreement and is likely to adversely affect India's production of these goods. Though in recent years, India's production of coloured goods has made some progress, the fact is that Japanese competition is proving too much for Indian production as well as Indian exports of coloured goods. Everywhere, in the colonial markets and the adjoining countries in Asia, Japan has been successfully ousting Indian exports of cotton piecegoods, of which the coloured ones constitute the major portion. This fact should be given serious consideration in extending to Japan a sheltered market in coloured goods.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES.

The guiding principles of a commercial agreement with Japan from the Indian standpoint obviously are (1) that we should dispose of a certain amount of our cotton and (2) that in affording certain facilities to Japan in exchange, our indigenous cotton textile industries should not be adversely affected. I have already indicated to some extent the directions in which the terms of the Agreement have tended to work upon Indian Industries some measure of injury. It would be interesting in this connection to consider whether it is an absolute necessity, from the Indian standpoint to induce Japan to take our cotton. This, however, is a very broad question and involves three district issues; viz.

(1) Is it necessary that India must find out a market abroad to absorb her exportable cotton surplus? (2) Is Japan the only dependable market to meet India's requirements? (3) Can Japan easily turn to other sources of cotton supply and dispense with Indian cotton without any material injury to her economy?

An analysis of relevant statistics indicate that during the last 5 years on an average, the internal consumption has been only 45 per cent. of the total production. Evidently, the surplus of our cotton production, for which we have to find an export market, is very considerable; and this, again, is likely to increase in future, so soon as the Sukkur Barage will begin to bear its fruits.

TIGHTEN LOOP HOLES.

It is evident that a considerable portion of India's cotton production must needs be exported abroad. The fundamental problem that has to be faced in this connection, therefore, is: how far India can afford to surrender a portion of her internal market to the imports of Japanese cotton piecegoods. The proposition that we must protect our national in-

(Continued on Page 9.)

8th AND LAST WEEK

Only a few more days for those who have missed this fine picture which has been the talk of Bombay for nearly two months

BOMBAY TALKIES' PICTURE

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Indian News From Here And There

FAMINE RAGES IN BETUL DT.

Govt. Distributes Rs. 56,000 As 'Taccavi'

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 2.

Rai Saheb Tarachand, City Superintendent of Police, Nagpur, having received information, succeeded in unearthing with the help of City Police, a gang of housebreakers headed by one Bajarang and Nathoo. The activities of this gang were spread in Bhandara, Nagpur, Yeotmal, Nagpur District, Akola, etc. This very gang it is alleged, was responsible for a burglary of Rs. 1,000 and another burglary of Rs. 7,000 at Paratwada, Ellichpur Sub-division on June 30, 1935, in the house of Mr. G.V. Aiyachet, Sub-Judge. Investigation in this case is now being conducted by Sub-Inspectors Nuruddin, Syam Sunder, Tukaram Oankar Sing, Abdul Rashid and others under the supervision of the City Superintendent of Police.

FAMINE RAGES IN BETUL DT.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Publicity Officer to the Government, Central Provinces for information.

The local Government's attention has been drawn to reports in the press that famine is raging in the Betul district in full fury. For the information of the public, Government considers it necessary to state that there is no truth in these reports.

Although the crops were not uniform throughout the district, the outturn of the important crops for the district as a whole during the year 1935-36 was as follows:—

Cotton annas 8, wheat annas 9, rice annas 12, juar annas 9, linseed annas 10, til annas 10.

The Deputy Commissioner toured extensively in the interior of the parts of the district, where crops were comparatively less satisfactory and no indications of scarcity were in evidence. In certain areas where difficulty has been reported in obtaining credit for current agricultural purposes, Government has sanctioned the provision of Rs. 56,000 for distribution as 'taccavi. It may also be noted that debt conciliation boards have been established for all the tahsils of the district.

The following is the list of business for the coming session of the Legislative Council commencing on the 27th July 1936.

His Excellency the Governor has allotted the 27th, 29th and 30th July and the 3rd August 1936, for Government business and the 28th and 31st July and the 1st August 1936, for non-official business.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

Oath of allegiance. Nomination of Panel of Chairmen.

"BECOME CONGRESS MEMBER & BE FREE"

President's Exhortation At Muttra Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

MUTTRA (By Mail).

The Muttra District Political Conference commenced yesterday under the presidentship of Shrimati Parvatidevi, a veteran lady Congress worker of Agra. When she reached the village she was accorded a warm and hearty reception and was taken in a procession, which paraded the entire village. At 5 p.m. the Conference commenced with a welcome speech delivered by the chairman of the reception committee, who was followed by Mr. Saddiq and Pt. Satwaki with their compositions. Then the secretary of the D.C.C. read certain messages from the various leaders of the province and Mr. Asif Ali, M.L.A.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

After this the President elect delivered her lengthy address which touched all the current topics of the day. Regarding the Indian National Congress, she said that at first the Congress was in the hands of a few capitalists and it was considered then that India will attain political salvation at their hands. But now we have realized our mistake that we cannot get Swaraj without concerted efforts of 35 crore inhabitants of the land. Depreciating the tendency of looking for help from great personalities to attain our objective, she said that no great man, whosoever he may be, can give food to the whole nation.

Exhorting the village people to enrol themselves as members of the Congress in large numbers she said that as soon as one becomes a member of the Congress, he is free from the tyranny to which other people are subjected. He then becomes a self-respecting man and does not like going to courts for litigation.

Addressing the ladies, who were present there in large numbers, she said that if they become the members of the Congress, they shall have to discard "purdah" as well as foreign cloth. She asked the people to vote for the Congress candidates in the coming elections of the Provincial Assembly, to remove untouchability and to work for the amelioration of the toiling masses. After this the session concluded for the day.

POLICE FOLLOW CONGRESS WORKER

(From Our Correspondent)

KUMTA, (By Mail).

Sjt. Bindumadhav Burli, Assistant Secretary, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee is on tour in the Karwar district, for the work of re-organising Congress Committees in the district. Police in plain dress are following him wherever he goes.

It is understood, local police are preparing a list of Congress workers in the district, of persons sympathising with the Congress, of Congress members, of persons accommodating Congress workers, etc. It is also understood that the police officials are thinking of publishing a pamphlet giving all the information with photographs of some persons and distributing the same among all police officials.

For what is Government preparing?

HUNGER-STRIKE IN JAIL

It is learnt that Sjt. Nityananda Vatsayana a revolutionary prisoner in B class, Bellary prison, is on hunger strike from the 9th of June 1936. He comes from Central Provinces. The reason for his hunger strike, it is understood, is that he was not allowed to take a walk in the jail compound in the open space as he had grown very weak on account of consumption. The jail authorities, it is reported, are considering of taking steps against him for breach of jail discipline.

GARDEN WEAVING FACTORY STRIKE

Protest Against 25% Reduction In Wages

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, July 2.

The Garden Weaving Factory, situated in Rampura at Surat is closed down as a result of 75 workers going on strike. It is understood that workers in the carding department went on strike first as a protest against 20 to 25 per cent. reduction in wages and subsequently all the workers joined them in strike in sympathy. Workers are opposed to any wage-cut in these times of heavy economic depression.

ALL GUJARAT YOUTH CONFERENCE

Eighteen delegates have been elected to represent Surat District at All-Gujarat Youth Conference to be held at Ahmedabad on July 4.

Monsoon is active throughout the district, during last week.

GLARING FALLACIES IN GOVT. FISCAL POLICY

Prof. Vakil Criticises "Discriminating Protection"

It Is Mixed With Imperial Preference And Out Of Date From Very Start, Says Jamnadas Mehta

That the discriminating Protection policy of the Government of India was out of date from its very introduction in 1924 and that an aggressive industrial policy was an urgent need, are the views expressed at the University Convocation Hall, Bombay, on Friday when Professor C. N. Vakil delivered the first of the Madon Memorial Lectures, and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay, presided.

GLARING FALLACIES

Both Mr. Jamnadas and Professor Vakil exposed some of the glaring inconsistencies and fallacies in the pursuit of the present fiscal policy of the Government of India.

A "GENUINE" PATRIOT

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, at the outset, paid a tribute to the memory of Mr. Madon, who was a genuine patriot. He had spent considerable sum in educating public opinion in the country in regard to the ratio policy.

The protection policy was introduced in the country in 1924. It was time to review the whole policy and assess results in the light of the experience gained in the last twelve years.

Professor Vakil associated himself with the tribute paid to the late Mr. Madon.

In the first lecture, he proposed to discuss certain general introductory principles which would guide them in the consideration of the policy and the fundamental conditions which the Government of India and the Tariff Board applied in reference to the industries seeking protection.

The Discriminating Protection policy was introduced in India in 1924 following the adoption of the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission.

In spite of its defects the policy would have served a useful purpose, if it had been adopted some 50 years ago. Unfortunately, for this country however, it was considerably out of date in 1924, and subsequent years. Though the new policy was in the direction of self-sufficiency, it had not been found possible for countries to be wholly self-sufficient. In consequence, a more balanced and comparatively independent economic life within each country was being worked out.

AGGRESSIVE POLICY URGED.

In shaping her industrial policy, India must take into account firstly, the urgent necessity of developing her industries on a comprehensive basis, to find suitable employment for her increasing population and to bring about a better equilibrium in her productive activities. Such progress however, could not be achieved unless the Government of India made it possible for the industrialists in this country, to compete successfully with the products of other countries, both in internal and external markets. In view of the changes in the world's economic structure, there was an urgent need for an aggressive national policy for the development of industries in this country.

Such a policy should aim, among other things, at the following results:—(a) Greater utilisation of the raw materials in manufacturing processes within the country, both for the home and the foreign markets. (2) Treaties based on our requirements to export and import certain things. (c) Active internal organisation of producers supported by Government for timely action, to suit changing factors. (d) Corresponding internal adjustment of economic life in different spheres.

The policy of Discriminating Protection under such conditions was a poor relief. Whereas the world was moving with the speed of an aeroplane in industrial matters, ours was still the speed of the bullock cart.

Professor Vakil then proceeded to enumerate the essentials of Discriminating Protection.

ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS.

The first condition of Discriminating Protection was an abundant supply of raw materials. The rigidity of this test was soon realised by the Tariff Board and therefore it had to put a liberal interpretation on the same.

ABUNDANT LABOUR SUPPLY.

The second condition of Discriminating Protection was that there should be an abundant supply of labour. So far as unskilled labour was concerned the supply was abundant though it had its own other problems. The application of this condition to skilled labour would create difficulties because such labour was not abundant in the country. The rigidity of this condition had therefore to be relaxed; and arrangements had been suggested for improving the supply of skilled labour in future. The only way to do so was to train a sufficiently large number of Indians for skilled work. This could be

(Continued on Page 19.)

The Matriculation Muddle

(Continued From Page 6)

tion result is, as I have already said, a reflex of serious defects in the entire Matriculation system, and can therefore be satisfactorily and finally solved only be a wise overhauling of the system itself. That is a problem which is too large to be fully considered here. My purpose in this article is to suggest lines of action which would meet the widespread indignation which the recent results have caused. In my opinion, some of the demands made by the Blavatsky Lodge Protest Meeting are impracticable and extreme, and no University would find it possible to accede to them. The following, I believe, would be fair and just to both sides.

(a) The percentage of condonation clause should be lowered from 40 to 35, and that of English from 40 to 33 1/3. Any excess beyond a total of 35 per cent marks should be applied in condoning failure in any two subjects. I know of a boy who has failed because of a deficiency of 1 mark in History and Geography alone. He passes in all the other subjects. If the English Paper had been fair, he would have easily made up the required total for condonation purposes. I know of a girl whose total marks were 45 per cent. and she could claim 5 grace marks. But because she had failed in two subjects by one mark each, she could not get through. The poor girl renounced her studies once for all.

The lowering of the pass percentage in English and the lowering of the condonation clause would help a large number of the really-deserving cases, and the public would come to feel that the University is human and fair in its attitude.

(b) The October Examination under the old syllabus should be more carefully conducted so as to eliminate all unnecessary and unmerited slaughter.

(c) For those who fail in the October Examination, or those who have failed in the April Examination but do not appear in the October Examination, a fresh chance may be provided in March next under the old syllabus.

I feel this bare minimum of justice should be courageously done by the University, and the granting of redress to the extent suggested above would enhance the prestige of the University a great deal and make way for a more fruitful co-operation between it and the public, for the good of all.

(Concluded.)

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FILM FARE FOR THE WEEK

"The Trail Of The Lonesome Pine" At Pathe—"Things To Come" At Regal—"Where's George At Capitol—"Whipsaw" At Central—"Love On A Bet" At Excelsior—"Storm Over The Andes" At Globe

"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" at the Pathe this week.

First Impact Of Modern Civilization

Trail Of The Lonesome Pine At Pathe

Old feuds die hard. They are born easily, too easily, as is abundantly proved by the record in the Cumberland mountains of Kentucky and Virginia. A taunt, a petty argument, a fancied slight and the spark is in the powder. And once started, feuds die hard.

Back in those blue-green hills are Americans still living like pioneers. The axe and the rifle are still their weapons and they still have the same fight with nature as did the men and women who made our nation. Back in the hills, their code in the feud goes right back to old clan loyalties. They argue this way: You are my friend or my kinsman, your quarrel is my quarrel, whoever hits you hits me.

And over the years since the Revolution and right down to present days, this unswerving loyalty to kinfolk and friend, whatever their trouble, has taken its toll of lives and bitter enmities that seem proof against the healing effects of time.

OLD FEUDS

A famous feud stalks through the Technicolour drama, "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" which Walter Wanger has produced from the John Fox, Jr. novel of that name. It opens at the Pathe Theatre, with Sylvia Sidney, Fred MacMurray and Henry Fonda in the starring roles.

Fox's novel was actually patterned on a famous feudist, "Bad John" Wright, who died only a few years ago in his Cumberland home near Pound, Va. He was 88 when he died, the leader and veteran of many a mountain battle. "Bad John" gave Fox the inspiration for "Devil Judd" Tolliver, feud leader of "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine."

"Bad John," still stalwart in his later sixties, had gone over to "the law" and was a guard in the country jail when Fox met him and became his friend. "Bad John" had killed nine men in his day, for certain, and Cumberland tradition said the number more likely was over thirty. On this point, "Bad John," with understandable and natural taciturnity, said nothing.

Despite his warring life, "Bad John" died a natural death, if a death in bed from the infirmities of old age can be said to be natural for a mountain feud leader. He had made good on his boast that no bullet would get him.

Feuds start over as simple a thing as a patch on a boy's trousers. Taunted by a playmate, the boy tells his father, the father "takes it up" and the costly quarrel is under way. Once started, these inter-family wars are hard to stop, enduring for decades as rifle, shot-gun and pistol balance the bloody ledger with eye for eye, tooth for tooth, life for life.

The quarrel over the ownership of two razorback hogs which a Hatfield found rooting in the woods and promptly penned up, started the famous Hatfield-McCoy feud in the hills of West Virginia, which claimed a total of twenty-six lives on the known death list, not to count many men of the Hatfield and McCoy clans who just disappeared. "Devil Anse" Hatfield, feud leader, died only recently.

THE ETERNAL TROUBLE

The Alsup-Fleetwood feud in the Ozarks, which had its origin in 1820 and claimed its most recent victim in March 1932, started over the rival claim of an Alsup youth and a Fleetwood boy for the affections of a mountain girl. The feud has taken more than 200 lives, 20 in one pitched battle.

In the Tennessee mountains, the old Gibson-Spurlock feud broke out again five years ago with the shooting of Patton Gibson. Its origin, years back, was so trivial that details are not remembered, even by the present members of the Gibson and Spurlock clans.

Some petty property dispute, the questioned ownership of a razorback hog, a taunt—such may begin the scroll of death in the hills, where in times of trouble men must walk warily when abroad and keep their weapons handy when working in the fields, and women-folk never know what hour may bring the loss of husband, or brother, or son.

Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy in "Whipsaw" at the Central this week.

"LOVE ON A BET"

At The Excelsior

Comedy, romance and adventure go on a mad rampage in the new gay attraction, "Love On A Bet," at the Excelsior Theatre with the feminine heart accelerator, Gene Raymond, and the comely British new-comer, Wendy Barrie, teamed.

This rollicking comedy provides admirably suited roles for the talents of the romantic pair. Their trans-continental adventure on the sails of love makes "Love On A Bet" one of the season's most unusual comedy attractions.

Raymond, a young man-about-town, seeks 15,000 dollars with which to produce a play with a seemingly impossible plot; a penniless youngman leaves New York City garbed only in underwear, and arrives in Los Angeles ten days later, with a new suit, a hundred dollars and betrothed to a beautiful girl. His uncle Carlton agrees to sponsor the opus if Raymond accomplishes this feat of fiction.

The uncanny ingenuity which he exhibits to snare the money, a sweetheart and apparel makes his cross-country jaunt a thing of thrills and perilous adventure galore.

Raymond handles his assignment with appealing sincerity. Miss Barrie is a match for his talents, and together they give to the film a refreshing lilt welcomed by a movie-goer. Helen Broderick, inimitable comedienne, dispenses lavish humour. William Collier, Sr., Morgan Wallace, Eddie Gribbon, Walter Johnson, Addison Randall and William R. Davidson round out the cast with effective portrayals.

"Love On A Bet" is brisk, rousing, well-paced. An excellent cast, sprightly dialogue and the odd situations elevate the entire production to a crescendo of suspense and humour resulting in a mighty fine comedy romance.

Produced by R.K.O. Radio, "Love On A Bet" was directed by Leigh Jason.

MONA BARRIE, JACK HOLT and ANTONIO MORENO in "STORM OVER THE ANDES" UNIVERSAL PRODUCTION

Shown at the Globe.

Sydney Howard In "Where's George" at the Capitol.

GRAPHIC REALISM OF "THINGS TO COME"

At The Regal Second Week

Conceived and produced upon the grand scale, H. G. Wells' "Things to Come" which is being continued for the 2nd week at the Regal Theatre this week, is the most amazing and without any doubt the greatest picture ever made. Nothing like it has been seen before and it will set a new standard for film production the world over. It is a marvel of technical achievement and an equal triumph for the author and the producer, Alexander Korda. Harrowing scenes of warfare, the destruction of the world we know to-day and the reconstruction of an amazing new one are unfolded with a dramatic impressiveness which marks the picture as an unforgettable experience. The story opens at Christmas time in Everytown, a typical prosperous city in 1940. Newspaper placards scream warning messages of impending war, but the populace carry on their shopping and merrymaking. Suddenly without warning, the city is bombed and is totally destroyed. War lingers on until 1970. By then everything is in disorder and a dreaded disease known as wandering sickness breaks out. This is checked by the Boss, who orders all sufferers to be shot. Industrial production is at a standstill, and the people have returned to a primitive mode of life. Sporadic warfare is carried on by ill-equipped bands of men. Into this ruined city flies a man with a new type of aeroplane. He is the chief of the airmen a group of idealists who have founded a colony away from the scene of war and who are determined to put an end to hostilities. A squadron of giant aeroplanes follow and bomb the ruined city with harmless gas bombs which send the people to sleep. The airmen take possession of Everytown and begin the work of reconstruction. A new city, illuminated with artificial sunshine, is built underground. Marvellous inventions and beautiful surroundings make life a joy. But man is restless for new worlds to conquer. A space-gun is invented with the object of shooting people to the moon. Two young lovers volunteer, but a large part of the people led by a fanatic, try to stop the expedition. They are foiled and then the gun is fired, but whether the pioneers reach their objective is not known. Here the picture ends but it leaves us to ponder over a question, will man ever stumble across the secret of perfect happiness? According to Mr. Wells it would appear to be no.

It would have been impossible to create this astounding, awe-inspiring spectacle without the aid of brilliant technicians, and no praise is too high for their work. They have succeeded in making miracles appear practical and credible. Outstanding among a very sound cast are Raymond Massey in the leading role, Ralph Richardson, Margarett Scott and Edward Chapman. The director, W. Cameron Menzies has treated the immense theme with the touch of a master, and must reap unbounded satisfaction from the knowledge that he has played a prominent part in making screen history. If you miss this picture you will regret it, for its like may not be seen again.

SYDNEY HOWARD PLAYS "WHERE'S GEORGE?"

At The Capitol

Walter Green-wood, the Lancashire author of the London stage success "Love on the Dole" has written the story of Sydney Howard's latest film "Where's George?" which is at the Capitol Theatre this week. This surprising combination of Lancashire and Yorkshire talent has resulted in the funniest comedy yet made by Sydney Howard,—or anyone else! Sydney Howard is typically gormless as Alf Scodger, a henpecked husband and the most timid man in the Yorkshire village where he is blacksmith. His life is centred upon a foal, George, which he keeps out of his wife's sight in his smith. After a glass of beer, Alf becomes involved in a dispute over the rugby league match to be played between his village, Yorcaster, and its Lancashire rival, Oldcastle. He joins the home team at practice and displays an amazing ability to catch the ball, with the result that he is selected to play in the great match. Then follows one of the highlights of the film when he dreams that he is Arizona Alf, a Wild West He-man. He enters a saloon, shoots up everybody in sight, and then wakes up. The next day George disappears from the smithy and, disconsolate at the loss, Alf disgraces himself on the rugby field. He is carried off but his nagging wife drives him back again. He sees George wandering behind the opposing goal and, overjoyed, Alf runs towards it. The ball is kicked in his direction and he catches it automatically, running on to score the winning try. Sidney Howard extracts the last ounce of frum from the many comical situations, and he receives magnificent support from Mabel Constanduros as his wife, and Leslie Sarony as a brother-in-law.

"Things To Come" Wells- Korda picture runs second week at Regal.

"Love on A Bet" with Ge ne Raymond and Wendy Barrie at the Excelsior thi s week.

UNIVERSAL'S AIR DRAMA

"Storm Over The Andes" At The Globe

Some of the most remarkable flying ever done in a motion picture is to be seen in Universal's thrilling South America was an aviation drama "Storm Over the Andes," now running at the Globe Talkies, according to those who have seen previews. More than a dozen of Hollywood's most skilled flyers, some of them Army graduates, helped Jack Holt, star of the production, Antonio Moreno, Gene Lockhart, Mona Barrie, Grant Withers and other players to inject realism into the production.

Among the veterans of skyways who participated in the production are Garland Lincoln and Frank Tomick, both former Army fliers, with some 6,500 hours of flying to their credit; Earl Gordon and Herb White, who have been identified with Hollywood pilots' associations for many years and Vance Breese, former airplane manufacturer and airline operator.

"We combed Hollywood to get the finest talent, and thus secure photography of acrobatics which never has been seen before," declares Maurice Pivar, associate producer of the production. "Added to this we have an unusual background. Most war-aviation pictures have been made with the Western Front as atmosphere, but in this case the battling is done in South America, over desolate wastes where a crack-up means death from wild animals or reptiles if the pilot is not injured by his fall or uses of his parachute." You must not miss the terrific air drama at the Globe.

Basis For New Trade Pact With Japan

(Continued from Page 8.)

dustry is unquestionable. But the question that we must find an export market for our cotton surplus does also remain obdurate. We are thus compelled by circumstances to face the fact that a compromise between these two considerations must be found. Only we need an assurance ourselves that the actual scheme of compromise is the best that can possibly be devised in the circumstances and does not entail any greater sacrifice to India than she can be reasonably asked to bear. We have given a trial to the Agreement for two years. We have seen that the compromise has worked not altogether unsatisfactorily, though there are certain features which are undesirable namely, the excessive imports of certain varieties of cotton piecegoods, and there are certain loopholes which should be provided against, such as the inflow of fents, artificial silk and rayon goods which really compete with Indian industry and the clandestine imports of cotton piecegoods through the Indian States and foreign possessions, which are not affected by the terms of the Agreement. If we can purge the Agreement of all these undesirable attendant features, there is no reason why we should not conclude a fresh Agreement.

CASE OF SMALL INDUSTRIES.

Finally, no agreement with Japan will be well-advised, if it does not protect the interest of India's smaller industries. The Convention of the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement, which is going to expire by the end of 1936-37 should be renewed with a safeguard that the Indian Government would be entitled to impose special customs duties to "correct the effects of any variation of the exchange value of the yen relative to the rupee." During the last 2 years, there has not occurred any abnormal variation of the exchange necessitating any action of the type contemplated in the Convention; but this does not prove that India's smaller industries have made satisfactory progress during the periods. It may be that the Japanese imports of such goods as glass wares, umbrellas, toys, soaps etc., during the two years have not affected India's industries to any accelerated degree since the time of the conclusion of the Agreement, but the fact of the continuance of the stagnant position of India's smaller industries raises a strong presumption that they are not, under the existing circumstances, quite fit to stand foreign competition successfully. The situation suggests, therefore, that in the light of the changes that may have taken place during the last 2 years, the cases of the various smaller industries of India should be thoroughly investigated and sympathetically considered before any definite terms of the future basis of Indo-Japanese trade relations are settled. In addition to the safeguard against the exchange variation, any other safeguards that may be found necessary in the interests of India's smaller industries should be provided in the Agreement.

Besides, the negotiation of a fresh Agreement with Japan is to be guided by a definite purpose that India's export trade with her should be more diversified and broad-based. The predominant position therein of one single commodity, namely cotton, points to her weakness and risk. An analysis of the exports that India sends to Japan and the competition that these have to face in the Japanese market reveals the fact that there is yet a good scope for increased exports of certain commodities from India. In spite of the competition of vegetable fibres from China and Philippines, India's raw jute and jute manufactures may still find an enlarged market in Japan, provided a better understanding is brought about between the two countries and the possible handicaps from which Indian jute suffers are removed. In case of pig iron also India may obtain larger patronage from Japan along with Manchukuo, the only competitor with India. Besides, there is no reason why with conscious efforts India should not be able to push more of her hides and skins, linseeds and oilcakes into the Japanese market.—United Press.

Pleader To Be Prosecuted For Alleged Sedition

NAGPUR, July 3.

Narayan Prasad Agarwal, Pleader, Drug, is being prosecuted, under section 108, Cr. P. C. in the Court of Mr. Choudhary, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, for his alleged seditious speeches, delivered last year in connection with the Jubilee Celebrations of His late Majesty the King and Quetta Quake Relief. The case has created quite a sensation in Drug.

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REPORTED FROM

The Peasants' World

Famine In Bengal And Its Causes ... Terrible Plight Of Behar Peasants ... Punjab Peasants' Conference ... Many New Kisan Organizations Started ... Plea For Nationalization Of Sind Barrage Lands

(Issued On Behalf Of The All-India Kisan Committee)

Sjt. Shyomendra Nath Tagore and Sjt. Dutt Mazumdar, two of the best Kisan and Labour leaders of Bengal, are under arrest. Some other workers have been placed behind the prison-bars and the offices of the Bengal Labour Party were searched by the police.

The first meeting of the Bengal members of the All-India Kisan Committee was held on June 14th to discuss the procedure for holding the All-Bengal Peasants' Conference. It was decided that the Bengal members of the A.I.K.C. should constitute themselves (with powers to co-opt others) as the Provincial Committee for organising the Bengal Peasants' Conference. The organising committee also resolved to invite all peasants' bodies in Bengal to send names of peasants workers for co-option in the committee.

Famine continues to take its ghastly toll in vast areas of the province. Acharya P. C. Ray and Satish Ch. Das Gupta have issued heart-rending appeals for funds to alleviate the distress. Stories and pictures of boys given away to strangers by starving parents, of living skeletons with not an ounce of grain to eat, of houses deserted or standing without roofing sold for a morsel of food, have been widely published in the press. Committees have been formed in Bombay and elsewhere to collect funds for relief.

Sjt. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, the editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" has, after touring extensively in Bankura District laid his finger on the following five causes of famine:—

1. Unsatisfactory nature of the soil.
2. Want of irrigation facilities.
3. Want of any subsidiary industries.
4. The extreme poverty of the people due to successive famines and the increase in the number of landless labourers (and lac out of the total population of 11 lacs.)
5. Absentee landlordism and want of proper distribution of lands.

SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS.

The Kisan Inquiry Committee appointed by the Bihar Congress Committee appears to have done its job thoroughly. The Bihar Committee which toured continuously from 1st to 17th June was greeted everywhere by thousands of Kisans and recorded, after thorough cross-examination, the evidence of more than 2,000 witnesses. The revelations about the reported sale of sisters and daughters to pay the landlords' rents have shocked the public and awakened it to the horrors of agrarian life in Bihar.

The following recent incidents have been reported from Bihar:

1. The elephants of the Zamindars work havoc in the Kisans' farms on the Kakawara estate, (Baghalpur Dt.) The huge beasts eat away the juicy bark of the banana trees and other wild fruits which serve the starving Kisans for food.

2. A Kisan while ploughing his field is alleged to have been surrounded by hundreds of the Takari Raj servants armed with lathis, etc. and chased away. When the police arrived on the scene, the men fled. The case is pending in the court.

3. Another Kisan of village Sirsin (Muzaffarpur Dt.) complained to a local worker in the dead of night that the "amlas" of the landlords (an M.L.C.) had had besieged his house for the last few days for realising arrears of rent and none of his family was allowed to leave the house even for usual business. The matter was then taken to the police and the court. The Raj brought a counter case against the court, which is already dismissed.

4. As the Kisans of Sanda continued to cultivate their lands that had been attached by the Zamindar, 27 of them have now been served with notices under section 144 ordering them not to till the lands or go near them.

REPRESENTATION ON THE CONGRESS.

With reference to the circular issued by the Mass Contact Committee of the Congress the committee of the Bihar Kisan Sabha has formulated the following scheme of functional representation:

1. Only such peasant organisations as are recognised by the All-India Kisan Committee should get representation on the Congress provided that the organisation concerned adopt the Congress creed.

2. (a) Thana Congress Committee—One Kisan representative to the Thana Congress Committee for every hundred members of the Thana Kisan Sabha.

(b) District Congress Committee—No District Kisan Sabha having less than five thousand members shall be entitled to representation in the District Congress Committee.

Every District Kisan Sabha having five thousand members shall send representatives to the District Congress Committees, one-fifth in number of the total number of the members of the District Congress concerned entitled to be elected by the four anna members.

For every one thousand additional members of a District Kisan Sabha there shall be one additional Kisan representative in the District Congress Committee.

(c) Provincial Congress Committee and delegate-delegates (or members of the Provincial Congress Committee) representing the Kisans shall in a district bear the same proportion to other delegates from the same district as Kisan representatives in the same district congress committee bear to the total number of other members of a district Congress Committee.

The Provincial Congress Committee shall have the right to examine and ascertain the membership of the Kisan organisation seeking representation in its committee.

All Kisan representatives must enroll themselves as Congress members.

3. All Kisan representatives shall be directly elected by constituencies of primary members of the Kisan Sabha. Necessary rules for all such elections to be framed by the Provincial Kisan organisation.

Provincial Kisan organisation shall pay a representation fee to the Provincial Congress Committees on the basis of Re. 1 for each thousand members of the Kisan Sabha in the Province.

PUNJAB PEASANTS' CONFERENCE.

The Jullundur District Mazdur Kisan Conference, held at Cheman Kalan on June 20th and 21st was attended by about 20,000 Kisan—men and women—some of them hailing from distant villages of the province. In opening the proceedings of the conference Com. Meherally, Secretary, of A.I.C.S.P., urged the cancellation of debts, drastic reduction in land revenue, and elimination of Zamindars.

The President, Com. Munshi Ahmed-Din, after analysing the struggle against Capitalism and Imperialism in India, China, Palestine, Egypt, Abyssinia and other countries, formulated the following demands of the peasants:

1. Complete Independence for India and rejection of the New Constitution.
2. Revenue to be levied on Income-Tax basis.
3. All debts and their interest to be completely cancelled.
4. Organisation of village workers (Kamins).
5. Thikri Pehra, Begar and professional tax to be cancelled.
6. Water-rate to be levied according to the original expenditure incurred.
7. All repressive laws to be repealed and all political prisoners to be released.
8. Responsible Government in the States.
9. Freedom of press, platform, organisation, meeting and processions and cancellation of all ordinances.

DELHI PEASANTS ORGANISE.

The first Delhi Kisan conference was held at Bakhatawar, (near Delhi) on 19th June under the Presidentship of Com. Ratan Prakash Singh. In spite of the threats of the local Thanadar the conference was very well attended by peasants from many neighbouring villages.

The conference adopted resolutions demanding:—(1) the abolition of the tax on wells (2) the abolition of the Zamindara Bank (3) the introduction of the Punjab Indebtedness Act in Delhi (4) the remission of arrears of land revenue (5) the abolition of all revenue levied on uneconomic holdings and the reduction in the land revenue demand:—

The conference decided to organise the Delhi Kisan Sangha and appointed a provincial committee for the purpose.

KISAN CONFERENCES IN U. P.

Tahsil Mazdur-Kisan Conference was held at Barwa Sagar (Jhansi Dt.) under the Presidentship of Dr. M. Ashraf on 13th June when all the grievances of the Kisans—including the hardships of canal maladministration and forced labour were discussed at great length

The Agra District Kisan Conference was held on June 16-18 when Sjt. K. D. Paliwal's resolution urging (1) the abolition of all rent on lands yielding a net income of less than Rs. 250 a year (2) an inquiry into the burden of Kisans' debts. (3) general reduction by 50 per cent. in the rents (4) immunity from arrest for landlords' dues (5) adequate increase in the salaries of petty Government servants (6) work or bread for the landless labourers in the village was passed amidst acclamations.

PEASANT CONFERENCES IN MAHARASHTRA.

Taluka Peasants' Conference were held at Masur and Walve (Satara Dt.) on June 13th and 14th respectively and were attended by thousands of peasants from neighbouring villages. Sjt. Keshavarao, Jedhe, M.L.A. presided over both these conferences which were also addressed by Sjt. Gadgil, M.L.A. Resolutions supporting the recommendations of the Maharashtra Peasants' Inquiry Committee were adopted at both these meetings. The Walve conference further demanded that racing, lotteries and all kinds of betting be prohibited by law.

A Taluka Peasants' Conference was also held at Sirur (Poona Dt). on June 14th when similar resolutions were adopted. Sjt. Shankararao Dev and some socialist leaders of Poona addressed the conference.

PEASANT WORK IN SOUTH INDIA.

The Andhra Provincial Peasants' Conference held at Nidubrole on June 2nd passed resolutions, among others, seeking the permission of the Congress to set up Kisan candidates for the Provincial Assembly and organise a Congress Kisan Group in the Legislature and (2) demanding functional representation for Kisan Sabha in the Congress organisations.

The Kistna Dt. Ryots conference held on 14th June demanded "Moratorium" for rural debts and endorsed the resolutions of the provincial conference. Almost every village in this district has now a peasants' organisation.

The Andhra Ryots' Association was registered on June 11th. A new Peasants' Weekly "Praja Vani" was started at Chicacole by the Dt. Peasants' Committee.

NATIONALISE SIND BARRAGE LANDS.

In a spirited article published in the "Indian Commonweal," Sjt. Jethmal Parashram draws a heart-rending picture of the Sindh Peasants: 'The Sindhi Hari (Peasant) has hardly half a meal per day. Of clothing he possesses only the black rag which he wears on his body. During the bitter winter cold, he and his family sleep buried under dry grass which abundantly supplies them with worms that feed on their bodies.

"All this is due to the system that makes it possible for them (Zamindars) to own large pieces of land. The system which allows one man to own a lac or half or quarter lac of acres, the system which makes it possible for 2,000 Sindhi Zamindars to own 36 per cent. of the entire land and 1,25,000 small holders to own on the average not more than 5 acres and for 5 lacs of them (25 lacs including their families out of a total population of 39 lacs) to remain entirely landless, is one that has always been the breeder of revolutions."

Sjt. Jethmal urges in conclusion that "barrage lands (about 40 lacs acres) be nationalised and let them be given over for cultivation to the landless peasantry of Sind."

GUJRAT BHILLS FIGHT AGAINST ZAMINDARS

While Gujrat and its Congress Committees are marking time on the eve of the Provincial Elections, the small batch of Congress Socialist workers in Dohad have won their first spurs in their first struggle on behalf of the Bhil peasants of Nasirpur who began a rent strike against their Inamdar in November last. They demanded a drastic reduction in the yearly rent and complete abolition of forced labour. Neither threats nor suits to eject them served to bring them to their knees. Eventually the Inamdar was compelled to reduce the rent by 12-1/2 per cent. and forego feudal levies.

We trust peasant workers elsewhere will be inspired by this example to organise the tenants to secure their rightful demands from their Inamdars Talukadars and other Zamindars in Ryotwari areas.

REPRESSION IN INDIAN STATES

About 6 leading workers of the Baroda Praja Mandal have been served with orders prohibiting them from making speeches in villages or issuing bulletins for a period of ten months. The Baroda State, known as one of the most civilised in India, has issued these Czarist orders to stem the rising tide of agrarian discontent. The working committee of the Baroda Praja Mandal has decided to carry on constitutional agitation to compel the withdrawal of these orders.

Sensational reports are received from the villages of Bhopal State. The peasants hard-hit by the heavy slump in prices have prayed in vain to state officers for remissions in revenue collection. All revenue dues have been collected to the last pie from the starving peasants.

QUETTA SALVAGE OPERATIONS

Shops And Houses Ready For Occupation

SIMLA (By Mail)

Information has been received from Quetta that the moving of shops and people into the newly opened wards in Quetta city is nearly complete, and the Race Course area has been cleared as far as the Habib Nullah. It is intended to open wards 1 and 2 for temporary building about July 15th.

Approximately 2,043 shops and 2,471 houses have been erected in the city by private and Municipal enterprise in the last six weeks of which 397 shops and 500 houses (in the Tin Town) have been erected by the Municipality.

Salvage operations continue and 4 houses in wards Nos. 3, 5 and 6 and 8 were salvaged during the 7th to 13th June, 1936. Property valued at Rs. 66/8/- was recovered.—United Press.

COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING

Rules Of Amended Act To Be Circulated

KARACHI, July 2.

A communique says in connection with the recent Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act 1936 passed at the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council with the object of assisting, establishing and maintaining the reputation of superior varieties of cotton now being cultivated in Sind, the Sind Government do not propose to bring the Act into operation during the revenue year 1936-37 in view of the fact that it has not been found possible to frame rules under the Act before the commencement of the cotton season this year. The Government intend to proceed forthwith with drafting rules to be made under Section 13 of the original Act as recently amended. As provided in Section 10(2) of the Amendment Act, the draft rules under the above Amended Act when framed will first be published for general criticism, but will not come into operation until the Legislative Assembly for Sind is in existence.—A.P.

The Governor of Sind will shortly pay a brief visit to Ziarat, the summer station of Baluchistan.

It is understood that His Excellency will take the opportunity of discussing with the A.G.G. Baluchistan, during his stay at Ziarat the problems that may exist between the provinces of Sind and Baluchistan.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Towards Brighter Bombay"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With great interest I have been reading the "Chronicle" campaign "Towards Brighter Bombay."

Bombay so often described as beautiful, progressive and modern city has yet to go a long way before it deserves those adjectives It may be a beautiful city to those few who live in cozy, comfortable, well-ventilated and sunlit bungalows of their own or flats. But the majority of tenements of the middle classes Bombay are far from being modern.

The average middle class people with an income of say from Rs. 50 to even a hundred or a little above have to pay nearly one-fourth to half of their hard-earned salary for rent alone. Not only is this amount a very big percentage of their income, but the facilities and arrangements provided are often too antiquated. There are many such buildings in the crowded business and residential districts of Bombay, namely, Girgaum, Tardeo, Bhuleshwar, Chikalwadi and many other "wadis." These buildings are hemmed in between larger, later constructions which are themselves but a slight improvement. To-day, there are many dilapidated, dingy and dark buildings of the '70s. with the old arrangements of lavatories whiffing stinking smell each time you have to pass to or out of your rooms. What an ugly sight and a sickening smell to start the day afresh. The wonder is that some "old timers" although better able to move out of such unhealthy places into commodious and better ventilated buildings yet cling to those rattle shackles. They have that old imbedded idea of a "Home" in which they want to live and die, because of their sentiment for the days that they have spent as youth and struggled their way through the world.

The landlords certainly in such cases cannot be much blamed. Indeed, they are lucky to have such home-loving, faithful and most regularly paying tenants. The pity is these "old timers" are paying more rent than the place deserves, every little cost of improvement being met by a systematic increase in the rent. For example, where tenants used to pay Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 they are now paying Rs. 22 to Rs. 27 for no additional amenities or sanitary improvements.

The war years with their temporary boom worked feverishly to boost the city rents. Though the fictitious prosperity lasted but a while yet the rents seem to have come to stay and what is sadder is that no appreciable reduction is in prospect.

The average tenement of chawl system is simply horrible. A two-room arrangement without water tap is rented at Rs. 20 to Rs. 25. If there is a slight ventilation, a little sunlight and somewhat better flooring those rooms are considered very desirable. The use of lavatories and water-tap, however, is common.

Not infrequently even buildings occupied by educated people are filthy and smelling. There are no adequate garbage bins or an attendant on the spot. The "Bhayas" or the "Pathans" are usually on the spot more to collect rents than to improve the lot of the more or less imprisoned tenants. The municipal rules and regulations seem to be flexible enough to afford every scope to the owner of the building so he could collect his dues, but not flexible enough so the tenant could demand the most ordinary standard of sanitary needs.

One who has lived in America is horrified at the appalling state of middle class tenements. Not a telephone for a mile. Certainly not even in a building with 200 or more souls living so to call for help in case of fire or burglary or any accident. Should not our happy City Fathers compel the owners to put a 'phone in each such building?

Fully to describe the housing conditions of the poorer working classes, such as the mill-workers, day labourers, factory or small shop workers we have, unfortunately, no Upton Sinclair born yet in India. The thing is beyond description. A most sickening, heart-rending scene which reveals man's cruelty to man. Men, women and children are penned up in cells that disgraces the most potent word "Home"—"Sweet Home."

Have you ever seen Bombay on a hot summer night? Heat and choky spell turns out whole districts into the open, compels vast sections of the working class to sleep right on the public roads, in front of their so-called homes. Every little available space in the smallest nook and corner, in front of shops or other buildings, footpaths, etc., is occupied. Pitiable is the sight of many during rains. They crouch into spaces hardly imaginable with no room even to stir from side to side.

There are also unfortunates in the social and economic fabric of the west. But they are certainly not driven to this despairing state.

Institutions, both large and small, private and public controlled, are not wanting in the western countries. There for barely ten or fifteen cents (an equivalent of two annas in earning capacity) the homeless can turn in on a cold snowy night for shelter and a real night's rest. A good shower bath, soap and towel, a spring cot with clean bed and warm blankets for the night. A nourishing bowl of oats, bread and coffee in the morning to start the unfortunate with hope and energy for job hunting. What a highly awakened social conscience the Americans possess. Or the average westerner for that matter!

Here in India we have paid more heed to Pinjrapole and Goraksheks, which are all good and great in their way. But we have utterly neglected and carelessly handled the most potent factor in our social life, namely, the living problem of our miserable poor.

On the sane, sure and quick approach to the solution of raising the general standard of our submerged and milling masses depends not only our ultimate survival as a nation but even our immediate problem of a self-respecting and self-governing people.
—Yours, etc.,

GANESHRAO PADBIDRI.
C/o. "The Swaraj"
37 Hamam St., Fort,
Bombay, July 3.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Protests, Appeals And Suggestions

Reflect

"REFLECT" (Bombay), protests against the Archbishop of Bombay, who is a foreigner, making rules and regulations for the administration of Parish funds and properties and wanting people, clerics and laics to submit to them without a question. The laymen, he says, formed the Bombay East Indian Association to agitate for the retention of the rules and regulations made by their former Bishop. But the priests, all the time sided with the Archbishop and even seceded from the Association. He, therefore, asks all concerned "to reflect."

Obvious

K.C. SHAH (Ahmedabad), referring to the Amarnath incident, says: "It is more than obvious as to who was behind the 'final decision,' at the cost of such a brilliant player of Indian team." He regards the selection of the Captain of the Indian team as unfortunate and undeserved as he "had practically no record worth the name to support it". He attributes the failure of the Indian team to hopeless fielding and asks the Board of Control to take the lessons of this tour to heart.

Welcome

C.M. KARNIK (Bhusawal), referring to the same subject wishes to extend a sympathetic welcome, to him, who, he thinks, has been the victim of an unjust and cruel sentence.

Vital ?

"NATIONAL PROGRESS," (Bombay), writes:—One of the vital and most important items of work before the country at present is to convene an All-Parties' Conference to chalk out a programme of nation-building work, in which people of all shades of political opinion completely agree and are unanimous and to take measures to carry on such work in an organised manner."

Medicine

"PROGRESS OF SCIENCE" (Bombay), suggests that Vaids and Hakims should be given an opportunity to submit their researches to the Lady Dorab Tata Trust and that the Trustees should give due encouragement to these old schools of medicine.

Quixotic

A.E. BENGALI (Bombay), questions the wisdom of those who seek to defend the University authorities in connection with the Matric result scandal. The students, he says, have been examined in a quixotic manner, and refers to the two English papers as an example of the same.

All Disappointed

"A DISAPPOINTED STUDENT" (Bhavnagar), A. B. FERNANDES (Bassein) and R.K. SAXENA (Ahmedabad) all write to say how they have been failed in the last Matriculation examination by a margin of a one, two or three marks. "Will the University authorities reconsider such cases?" asks one of them while another suggests that, at least, the fees at the next examination should be reduced.

Discipline

D.S. TRIVEDI (Bombay), complains of lack of discipline in the Congress and says, "No one appears to be serious about the official programme of the Congress." Under the circumstances, he says, "It requires the iron hand of a Patel or the sweet reasonableness of a Gandhi to handle the situation."

League's Reply To Abyssinia

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—"What reply shall I take back to my people?"—this was the simple question asked by the Emperor of Abyssinia to the delegates of 52 Nations that had gathered together at Geneva (ostensibly) in the interests of collective security and international morality. It is not known what reply was vouchsafed by them but when an indirect reply to this direct question "will" be given in the form of a final decision on the question of continuing, intensifyng or dropping sanctions, one may well be sure what it will be. It will be that it is never safe to rely upon the show of virtuous indignation which Imperialist Powers may be compelled to make from time to time and that if you lay too much store by them it can only be at your own peril.—Yours, etc.,

SHANKERPRASAD S. NANAVATY

"Sabha Mandap For Byculla Temple"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am surprised to read in to-day's "Chronicle" a reference to a meeting that is reported to have been held on Wednesday evening and business transacted there at in connection with the "Sabha Mandap for Byculla Temple". I may at once say that I know of no such meeting which I attended. It is painful to observe that currency should be given to news about matters which are under consideration in an informal way and no wonder if inaccuracy exaggeration etc. creep into it. It is really painful to note that references should be made prematurely to questions which require delicate handling.—Yours, etc.

MATHOORADAS TRICUMJEE.
July 3-7-36.

School Buildings

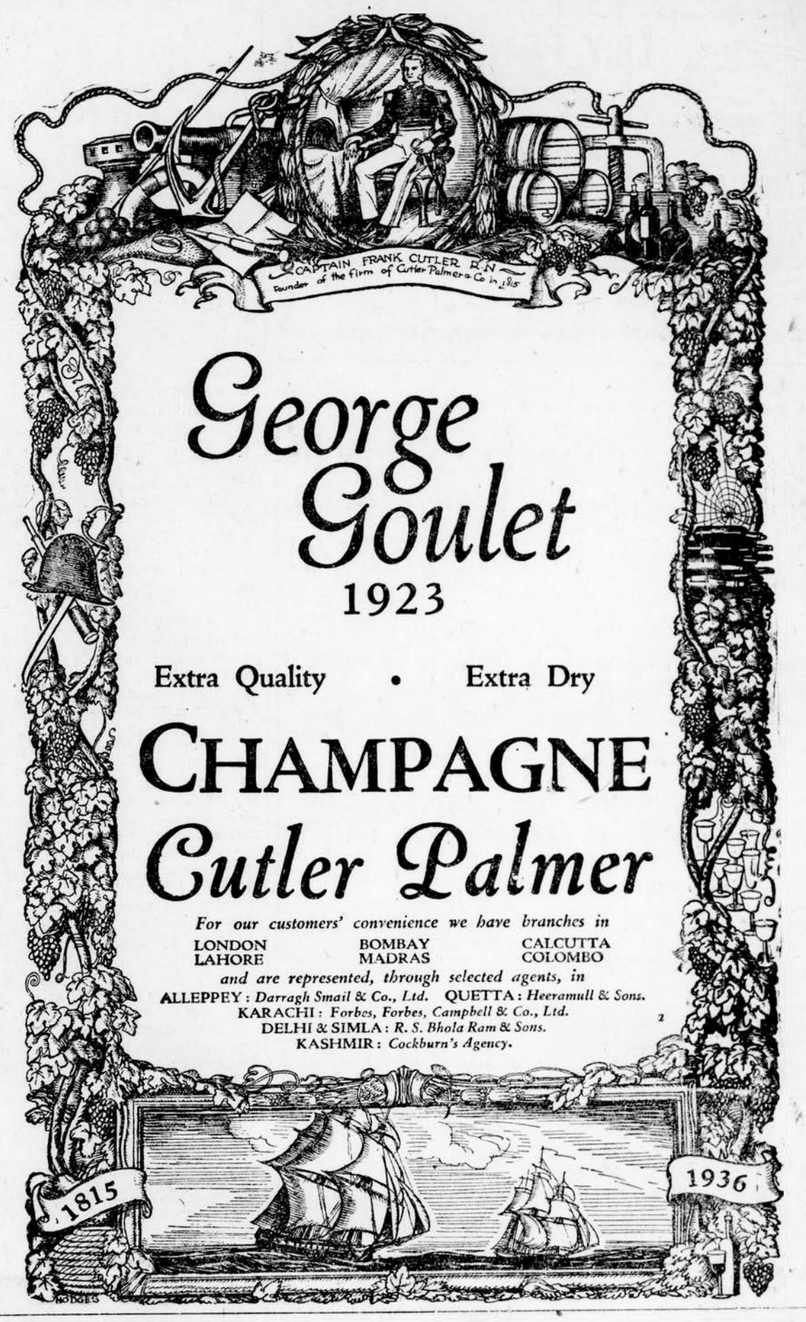
To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay, in his trenchant remarks on "Sanitary Housing" in his interview to the United Press the other day touches the question of School Architecture.

We ought to be ashamed of the festering nests of sloth and dirt which pass under the undeserved names of the Municipal Schools, situated in the heart of our noble city of Bombay. I fully endorse the views expressed by the learned Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, when he considers the architecture of schools as a liberal education in itself. How can you imagine the mind of the students to grow healthy and strong, their wits to sharpen, brains to develop, sensibilities to vivify to the pure, noble and the beautiful when it is surrounded by ugly sights and jarring sounds? It is better to fence a precipice on the top than to provide an ambulance car below; better to remove the cause of ignorance and build up healthy body and sound mind than to allow them to be diseased and then procure a remedy.

I wish the children of our nation not only to be housed in clean homes instead of putrid smelling cells but the schools be also built up on Indian mode of architecture. The heaven aspiring dome of the Hindu art or the dreamy delicacy of the Mogul arch would create a national consciousness and pride in the mind of the students.—Yours etc.,

I. A. MAKANI.
65, Nizam Street,
Bombay 3.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A LOOK ROUND THE WORLD

The Palestine Revolt

RESULT OF ENGLAND'S UNFULFILLED PROMISE

"The conflagrations in Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv and other corners of the Jewish colonies throw a sinister light not only on the Palestinian territory but on the totality of the immense area inhabited by the Arabs" writes the "Stockholm Twningen", Stockholm.

The country and the neighbouring territories of Syria, Transjordania, Egypt and by and by the entire North Africa as well as some other regions are participating in a Pan-Arab movement which has for its object the establishment of a great Arabo-Mussalman empire. The movement extends as far as India and may therefore become a question of great importance for the future of the British Empire.

PALESTINIAN QUANDARY

In Palestine itself, the struggle has taken such a form as has placed Great Britain in a very inextricable situation. The dispute between the Jews and Arabs in Palestine has become very acute and it has fallen to the lot of England as a mandatory Power to maintain order and to arbitrate the tragic differences between the two communities with impartiality while at the same time thinking of its own future position within the territories in question.

Whatever might be the solution chosen by London, the British Government woud find itself obliged to go back on the promises made by her officially and solemnly, some time ago.

For a long time, England tried to maintain an impartial attitude by a non-interference policy in the Arabo-Jewish controversy. She remained passive until the time when it became totally impossible to maintain such an attitude.

To-day, the regular British troops are openly fighting the Arab bands in the streets of Palestine.

PAN-ARAB MOVEMENT

The Palestinian problem has, however, ceased from now on to become a local phenomenon.

It is rapidly developing towards the great question of Pan-Arab movement supported by King Ibn Saoud.

This movement extends to all the Arab territories under the mandate of the two European Powers, England and France.

Although organised under the form of local revolts and occasional guerilla battles the movement, nevertheless, centres round one objective and one central Will. By acting in this matter, the Arabs are not only invoking their Will to become an independent nation but are referring continuously to the formal promises and the solemn engagements made to them by the allies at the time of the Great War.

UNFULFILLED PROMISE

England as well as France had both promised to restore to Arabs a national and independent empire if they revolted against the Turks, their masters.

But when the war was terminated, this promise was never fulfilled. The European Powers had eyes on certain rich petrol-producing areas in the Arab territories and refused to relinquish the newly acquired opportunity for colonial exploitation.

The Arabs, however, still remember the promises made to them and declare it more vehemently as they realise that the British influence will be considerably strengthened in the future as a consequence of Jewish colonisation.

England, it must be remembered had also in a more or less similar manner made promises through Balfour to the Jewish community to establish for them a national home in Palestine and thus created in them an immense hope for the future.

Unfortunately this was done without any consultation with the Arabs, the original possessors of this territory. Hence all this dispute.

ENGLAND BETWEEN TWO FIRES

Jews like the Arabs are now claiming fulfilment of the promise made to them by England and if England does not keep to her promise, she might have to suffer from serious consequences.

On the other hand, the situation would not be less serious if England decided to beat down the Arab community by physical force and thus threw a challenge against the enormous Muslim front which extends from Asia to Africa.

witnessed a veritable chain of Arabian pacts like Hejaz-Yemen, Nejd-Iraq and then Nejd-Egypt" writes "L'Orient" Beirut. The chain appears to be extending.

Baghdad, Amman, Mecca and Cairo, all the spiritual and political capitals of Islam constitute the foyers and the poles of a great Ellipse which shall be the skeleton of a future Imperial Bloc.

Could this grouping of Power have happened by itself?

The extraordinary coincidence of the two phenomena has already been noted. At the time when the Italian menace was being accelerated on the high Abyssinian plateaux, the Arabian alliances were being renewed in the Near East. Could this formation be purely an accident or was this Arab 'fait accompli' nothing but a British doing?

OPINION OF EL-DJEM

The admirable observer of Eastern affairs who signs himself as "El-Djem" poses a very remarkable question in his latest letter and answers it himself in a still more remarkable way. We reproduce the same below for the notice of Pan-Arabic Nationalists in and outside the Arabian territories.

"One thing stands as crystal clear out of the recent happenings in the Near East" writes El-Djem. England is getting more and more interested in the Arabic peninsula. It is beyond question now that the competent British authorities regard the establishment of Italy in Abyssinia as something that is bound to cause rupture in the equilibrium required in this part of the world.

In order to counter-balance this situation, while at the same time fortifying the line of communication between the Mediterranean and India, and Arabia under the English influence appears to be the only alternative.

British action in Iraq whether at Baghdad or at Basra is most useful for formulating this very interesting plan. While its position in Transjordania and other side of the Red Sea in Sudan completes the means of necessary action.

The Plan of Pan-Arabianism is clear and its development quite logical..

Many of the Arab leaders who certainly do not ignore the kind of game Britain is playing, consider nevertheless that it would be wrong hot to take advantage of the circumstances.

They assert that an Empire or an Arab Confederation would be always more powerful and prosperous than a handful of weak States as at present.

The proposed Arabian Empire appears, however, at the very commencement, to be like a satellite of English Imperialism.

Is it possible that once it is formed it will be able to throw of the British yoke?

Again, the question is whether Syria will enter this new proposed bloc or stand apart and thus run the risk of being finally strangled in the progressive tightening of the Iraq-Palestine block.

What shall be the position of Lebanon at this juncture placed before an Arabic world under more or less direct vassality of Great Britain?

What shall be the reactions of France before this British encirclement? Will she be able to resist or actively oppose this slow but systematic depossession of her own territories? These are some of the less known anguishing questions that may soon surge up on the scene and on which will depend the entire destiny of the Arab-speaking peoples.

Pan-Arab Idea

BEIRUT (By Air Mail).

"For the last few months we have

BIG FIND IN A TEMPLE

Underground Mantap Unearthed

CHINGLEPUT, July 2.

A sensational find of an underground mandapam with an idol installed in it, was made at the ancient Sri Kothandaramaswami Temple at Madurantakam, in the course of excavating the temple premises in connection with renovation work in progress.

It appears that while the workmen went as usual for their work in the temple on Friday last and began excavating the earth for the construction of a Mandapam opposite to the sanctorum of the temple Goddess "Sri Andal," the workmen came across a stone slab.

On removing it, they found steps four in number, leading down to a subterranean structure. After some hesitation, one of the Brahmins who was present there, entered it and found it to be a small mandapam. It measured 12 feet in length, 5 feet in breadth and 4 3/4 feet in height.

They also found therein a small idol of Lord Krishna with a butter cup, made of bronze; 'Sangu' and 'Chakra' used by Vaishnavite Acharyas for initiating pooja purposes and a small vessel.—United Press.

ANDHRA SEATS ON A. I. C. C.

Socialists Defeated In Election

GUDIWADA, (By Mail).

The need for unity and better understanding amongst the Congress workers and leaders for carrying on an effective propaganda in favour of the Congress in Andhradesa was stressed at the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee meeting held here yesterday, Mr. T. Prakasam, President, presiding.

Congressmen from different parts of the country including Mr. K. Nageswara Rao Pantalu, M. L. A., Mr. Konda Venkatappaiah Pantalu, Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya, Mr. N. G. Ranga, M. L. A., and Mr. Bulusu Samamurthy, attended the meeting.

SOCIALISTS DEFEATED

The three additional seats to the All-India Congress Committee given to the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee under the Congress constitution as amended at the Lucknow Session were filled up.

No less than 8 Congressmen contested and Messrs. Nageswara Rao Pantalu, A. Kaleswara Rao and K. Venkata Rao were declared elected.

Mr. N. G. Ranga, M. L. A., and Mr. B. Rangasai, President of Andhra Provincial Congress Socialist Party, who contested for the above seats were defeated.

The circular from the All-India Congress Committee inviting the opinion of the Provincial Congress Committees as to how best the masses in their area could be approached was discussed.

The President Mr. Prakasam informed the House that some of the District Congress Committees had not sent their reports.

SYMPATHY WITH ARABS

The meeting expressed sympathy with the Arab nationalists in Palestine and supported their demand for complete independence.

In the opinion of the meeting the League of Nations could not contribute to the peace of humanity and it pleaded for its abolition. The Government of India was desired to resign from that body.

The meeting expressed sympathy with the Ethiopians. A resolution retterating its faith in the abolition of the cabinet system of election to the working committee of the Provincial Congress Committee and demanding that the members should be wholly elected was ruled out of order by the President on the ground that the correspondence between the A. I. W. C. and the A. P. C. C. was still pending —A. P.

BOZMAN BACK IN INDIA

Helped Indians In Zanzibar In Presenting Case

SIMLA, July 2.

Mr. G. S. Bozman, I.C.S. Additional Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in Education Health and Lands Department, who was sent out to Zanzibar to help Indians there in presenting their case to the Binder Commissior, has returned.

The Indians in Zanzibar were delighted at his visit and took it as an evidence of the keen interest which the Government of India took in them and in their affairs.

Mr. Bozman helped Indians there in preparing their case and in drawing up a memorandum which was submitted to the Binder Commission. Mr. Binder has gone back to England where, it is understood, he will now prepare his report.—A. P.

Progress Of Village Improvement Work

CALCUTTA, July 1.

A communique issued to-day by the Government of Bengal deals extensively with the "considerable headway made with the programme of village improvement prepared for the Bakarganj District."

The main items in the programme according to the communique are the clearance of Khals and improvement of water-supply, the establishment of village dispensaries, the provision of playgrounds and libraries, the establishment of seed and crop demonstration centres, and the introduction of the coir weaving industry.—United Press.

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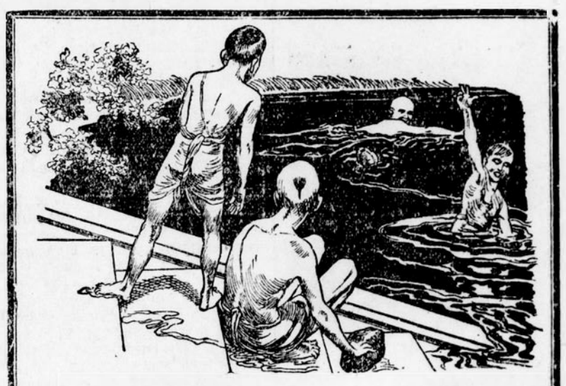

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The six salts in Kruschen assist the internal organs to perform their functions properly—to throw off each day the wastage and poisons that encumber the system. Then, little by little, that ugly fat goes—slowly, yes—but surely. The pains of rheumatism cease. You feel wonderfully healthy, youthful and energetic.

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SEE HOW IT MAKES MY TEETH SPARKLE AND GLEAM TOO!
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LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE M-15

Indian Civil Liberties Union

Congress President's Draft Constitution

Mrs. Naidu Proposed As President

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress has drafted a Provisional Constitution for the Civil Liberties of India. The draft constitution will be circulated among the leading men in the country for their approval.

The Congress President proposes that the general control of the Union should be in the hands of a National Council. The Provincial and the District Branches of the Union have yet to be evolved. The Central Office of the Union should be situated in Bombay.

The Congress President has proposed the name of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, as the President of the Union and of the National Council.

The aim of the Union shall be to endeavour to protect Civil Liberties, from all encroachment and infringement by executive or Judicial authority, otherwise than the normal process under the ordinary law.

It is proposed that the Union shall be a non-party organisation and undenominational.

Jawaharlal's Statement

In the course of his statement Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru writes:—

It should be borne in mind that this is a provisional constitution. It is by no means complete. But something had to be drafted to enable us to proceed with the organization of the Union and to start work. There are obvious difficulties in the way of having a representative all-India meeting to draft a constitution and formally inaugurate the Union. It is therefore proposed to circulate this draft among those who have already signified their approval of the proposal, and on receipt of their replies to make such changes as may be necessary.

The constitution has been drafted after reference to the constitutions and rules of the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Council of Civil Liberties of Great Britain. The structure of the Union is not rigid and it is easily capable of change and development as we learn from experience.

In a vast country like India there are certain inherent difficulties in the way of an all-India organization. Members cannot easily get together and general meetings are likely to consist largely of local members. This difficulty may be got over partly by introducing the representative system but to begin with this is impracticable.

It is proposed that the general control of the Union should vest in a well distributed National Council. As local committees are formed their repsesentatives can join this National Council. The Council can also, when it chooses, change its own constitution by increasing the representative element in it.

A complicated system of provincial and district organizations has been avoided. If they are needed in future they can be provided for, but for the present they seem to be unnecessary. Real work will have to be done either by the headquarters office or the local committee.

Local committees will require more detailed by-laws and rules. These can be drafted later and, if necessary, model by-laws and rules can be provided from headquarters.

A list of the foundation members of the National Council will be issued as soon as their consent to the proposed constitution has been received. It is proposed to have from seventy to a hundred such members, well distributed all over India. It will be possible to add to the list by co-option later.

It is proposed that the central office of the National Council should be situated in Bombay. I would strongly urge (and I do so after consulting many friends) that the President of the Union and of the National Council should be Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. The Treasurer and Secretary should be persons who can work in the Bombay office. I would suggest that the Secretary should be a whole timer and should be paid a maintenance allowance.

As soon as the Union is formally inaugurated the central office should be opened and work started. Local committees can be provisionally started even now on the basis of these rules.

Aims Of Union

The following is the provisional constitution of the Civil Liberties Union:—

The organisation shall be called the Indian Civil Liberties Union.

The Union stands on the general principle that all thought on matters of public concern should be freely expressed without interference.

Orderly social progress is promoted by freedom of speech, freedom of thought and expression, a free press, and freedom of assemblage.

The aim of the Union shall be to endeavour to protect these rights, as well as other rights of citizenship, from all encroachment and infringement by executive or judicial authority, otherwise than by normal process under the ordinary law; by the issue of ordinances and the enactment of so-called emergency laws, as well as the detention, internment, externment and imprisonment of persons without due trial; by the tendency of governmental and other agencies to use their powers to curtail the few remaining liberties of the people.

To further these aims the Union shall collect facts; make inquiries, publish statements, reports, bulletins, pamphlets and books, organize protests, render legal advice, and take such other appropriate and legitimate steps as it may deem necessary.

The Union shall be non-party and undenominational.

The Union shall consist of a National Council, and of local committees affiliated to this Council, and of members who join the Union directly. All members of the National Council or of the affiliated local committees, or the direct members of the Union, shall subscribe to the statement of aims as given above.

The National Council shall consist of the foundation members and shall have power to add to its members by co-option; it shall also have representatives from local committees affiliated to it. It shall lay down the general policy of the Union and indicate its principal activities from time to time for the guidance of the local committees. It shall frame its own constitution and rules of affiliation and the manner in which affiliated committees can elect their representatives for the National Council.

The National Council shall have office-bearers, including a chairman, treasurer and secretary, and an Executive Committee (the number to be fixed by the Council) elected annually by the Council. This Executive Committee shall ordinarily carry on the work of the Council, and shall have the power to affiliate local committees.

The National Council shall meet at least once every year, but it may carry on its work by correspondence and circularisation.

The members of the National Council shall pay a minimum subscription of rupees three per annum.

The Council may organize local vigilance groups for the furtherance of its objects.

In case an affiliated local committee departs from the principles and aims of the Union or fails to maintain activities, the affiliation may be withdrawn by the Executive Committee of the National Council. Provided that before such decision is taken full opportunity is given to the local committee concerned to present its point of view.

Any person resident in India, who agrees with the aims and policy of the Union may become a member of the Union on payment of a minimum annual subscription of Rs. 2.

In case such a person resides in an area where an affiliated local committee is functioning, he will be, by virtue of his membership of the Union, a member of that local committee, and half his subscription, that is rupee one, will be remitted to that local committee. Members of the National Council will be ex-officio members of the local committees in their areas of residence, and rupee one out of their subscription of rupees three shall go to that local committee.

The National Council may convene at its own discretion, or at the request of a sufficient number of local committees, a National Convention of the Union, which shall be the highest authority of the organization. The Council shall frame rules for the summoning of such convention and for the method of representation for it.

The National Council or its Executive Committee shall maintain contacts with other organizations in India and abroad interested in the maintenance of civil liberties, and shall co-operate with them, where possible, in the work.

Provided that the Council and its Executive will adhere to its non-party and undenominational policy and shall not participate as an organisation, in any political or other activity except in so far as it relates to the furtherance of its aims.

Provisional Rules Suggested for Local Committees.

Local Committees of the Civil Liberties Union can be formed in any area, preferably cities or towns, where the members can meet together conveniently at frequent intervals. A minimum of seven members can form such a committee.

The Committee, as well as every member of it, must accept as their basic policy the Statement of Aims of the Union and their activities must be governed by it. The Committee must follow the general policy as laid down by the National Council from time to time.

All adult persons should be eligible for membership of the local committee, who are ordinarily residents of that area, pay a minimum annual subscription of rupee one, and subscribe to the aims of the Union.

The Committee may elect its own office-bearers and executive and frame its own by-laws, in conformity with the constitution and rules of the Union.

The Committee will pay an affiliation fee to the National Council and shall have the right, subject to the rules framed therefor by the National Council, to representation on the National Council. The affiliation fee shall be fixed by the Executive Committee of the National Council.

The principal activities of the local committee will be to:—

(i) Collect facts relating to the suppression of civil liberties from all available sources as well as from enquiries conducted by it.

(ii) Publish statements, reports, periodical bulletins, pamphlets or books to acquaint the public with the facts relating to such suppression.

(iii) Organise public protests against such suppression.

(iv) Organise vigilance groups to keep watch on occasions when a breach of civil liberty is feared.

(v) Render such legal or other assistance to those who are made to suffer from such suppression of civil liberties. But it should be borne in mind that the Union or its local committees are not defence organisations as such and cannot, therefore, hold themselves responsible for all cases where civil liberties issues arise.

(vi) Maintain regular contact with the central office of the Union and supply it with full particulars regarding its activities.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

(Continued From Page 6)

right by providing that until the managing agent's appointment is approved, it would remain provisional. It must be remembered that when a managing agent knows that his appointment is provisional only, that fact alone would deter him from putting in the agreement unreasonable stipulations in regard to which the law may be silent. I would illustrate the point. I have come across agency agreements in which it is provided that in the event of the companies issuing fresh capital the managing agents would have the option of subscribing for them at par. This means that the managing agent would acquire the shares at par although the financial position of issue of such shares at a considerable premium. There is nothing in the Bill to prevent insertion of such stipulations. If, therefore, the agreement is subject to the shareholders' approval the managing agent would hesitate before putting in such stipulations for fear of the agreement being repudiated by the shareholders.

With regard to removal of a managing agent and variation of his contract it is only fair that these matters should be dealt with by the shareholders and not by the directors as at present for the simple reason that in matters affecting the interests of managing agents the directors cannot be trusted to act independently.

(To Be Continued.)

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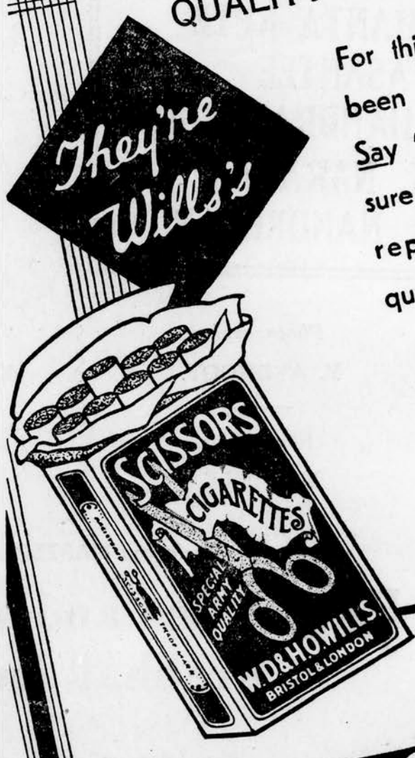

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HARD ON DELHI CITIZENS

Strike Of Tongawallas And Dhobis Continues In Capital

NEW DELHI, July 2.

The strike of local dhobis (washermen) and tongawallas continues, there being no immediate prospect of its being called off by either of them. On the contrary, signs of its intensification are in evidence.

At a meeting to-night tongawallas decided to continue the strike indefinitely and formed a committee to carry on the strike while the dhobis have been holding their panchayat continuously for the last 96 hours and have telegraphed to the Viceroy and the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, to intervene.

Three Arrests.

The police have arrested three tonga drivers for alleged assault made by them on an oil vendor and snatching from him Rs. 30.

The police also took into custody seven dhobi leaders, who, it is understood, on learning that one dhobi was doing washing in contravention of their decision to refrain from it until the matter was amicably settled, wanted to take disciplinary action against "the offender".—A. P.

KILLED BY SULPHURIC ACID

Suspect Held Responsible For Death Of Girl

BOMBAY: Friday.

Six more witnesses gave evidence to-day, before the City Coroner, at the inquest held on the body of Makbulam, a singing girl, residing at Foras Road and who died of burns sustained by her when sulphuric acid was thrown on her.

Abdul Razak Gulam Hussein, the suspect, was present in the Court.

Fakir Mohammed, a cook in the house of the singing girl, giving evidence stated that the trouble started when Makmulam refused to have any criminal intimacy with the suspect.

Then suspect went away threatening to bring something the next day with "his head on his palm," to make her useless for life.

Coroner: What does the expression "head on palm" mean?

Dy. Chowdhuri: It is an expression mostly used by lovers.

On the night of June 7 last, witness saw the figure of a shadow reflected on the floor, while he was sweeping it and when Makbulan was in her bedroom.

After a few minutes he saw the figure moving and flitting out in a hurry.

Shortly after he heard cries of Makbulam who ran out of her room and rushed to the adjoining room of Akhtar on whom she fell.

Face Blackened

Akhtar giving evidence said that she fell on her and her face was blackened with patches of liquid and she asked her what the matter was. Makbulam told her that Razak had thrown some acid on her face and body.

Deputy Inspector Chowdhury, in evidence, stated that he knew both the singing girl and the suspect as the former had come to the police station more than once to lodge complaints of assault against the latter.

Witness then narrated the inquiries made by him in this connection and told the Coroner how he arrested the suspect, opposite an Irani shop, at midnight with his leg injured and with his "lungi" bearing both big and small holes.

Three pillow-cases, one bed, a sari, patches of charred blouse, an aluminium tumbler and a lungi were tendered as exhibits in the course of evidence.

Purchase Of Acid

Karsondas Jivachand, a "gandhi" (grocer), deposed that the suspect came to his shop on June 8 last and purchased from him four tolas of sulphuric acid for eight annas.

The Jury gave a verdict of death following sulphuric acid burns and added a rider that the suspect should be charged with having committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code.

BENGAL UNDER NEW REFORMS

Composition Of Ministry

CALCUTTA, July 3.

The Constitution of the Government of Bengal under the new reforms is now under contemplation and the "Statesman" understands that the Ministry will comprise a Chief Minister, six other ministers and two junior ministers on lesser salaries. In addition there will be seven Parliamentary secretaries and two salaried whips to be appointed from among members of the Legislative Assembly. The communal composition of the Ministry, the papers further understands, remains to be decided after the election next year. The salaries of Ministers as well of those of parliamentary secretaries and whips will be covered by the present budget allotment for the Ministers and members of the Executive Council.

Three other important appointments are reported to be under consideration, namely, Advisor to the Governor; Chairman of the Provincial Public Services Commission and additional member of the Board of Revenue, which, it is proposed, to be filled by senior members.—A.P.

ENROLMENT TIME OVER

25,000 New Names Added To Rolls

The time for enrolment of voters for the Bombay Urban Constituency expired by 5 p.m. yesterday. The applications of voters were sent to the Registering Officer and there was a great rush at the Town Hall.

It is estimated that about 25,000 new names may be added to the electoral rolls and out of these about 10,000 are stated to be Parsis.

NO LICENCE TO BUTCHER

High Court Hold Municipal Commissioner Did Not Act Arbitrarily

Bombay, Friday.

Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court to-day discharged the rule issued against the Municipal Commissioner the Specific Reliefs Act on the application of Fakir Mahmad Malang, a butcher.

The applicant stated that for 75 years he and his predecessors had a license for selling mutton at Charni Road but the licence was not renewed since 1932. The applicant stated that the Municipal Commissioner had arbitrarily refused to renew his licence, and he should be directed by the court to renew the licence.

The application was heard to-day by Mr. Justice Kania who held that the Commissioner had not acted arbitrarily in withholding the applicant's licence.

Mr. Homi D. Banaji appeared for the applicant and Mr. D. N. Bahadurji for the respondent.

RAID AT CENTRAL STATION

Alleged Illicit Liquor Seized; Three Suspects Arrested

BOMBAY: Friday.

A sensational raid on the saloon of the District Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway, at Bombay Central, was carried out by Excise Police on Wednesday evening.

It is alleged that the man in charge of the saloon was in the habit of importing liquor from Rutlam State.

On receipt of this information, Mr. Navalkar of the Excise Branch, sent a bogus customer to purchase a bottle of liquor from the man in the saloon.

When the bogus customer emerged out of the platform, Munshi Basiruddin Ahmed and Mr. Navalkar detained him and thoroughly searched the saloon, which was in the Station in the presence of the Station Officer.

The liquor that was found was of a higher degree than that sold in Bombay.

In the ice-box, a bottle and a half of the liquor was, it is alleged, found. It was taken charge of by the Police. The man in the saloon was taken into custody.

Previous Case Recalled.

It will be recalled that another raid, at Grant Road was carried out on June 12 last, and it was then alleged that illicit liquor was imported with the connivance of certain railway officials.

The premises raided were the house of one Dorabji Vacjipatwalla opposite the Grant Road Station.

Liquor stated to have been imported from Dharampur, several jars and improvised steel boxes to bring liquor from the State were seized by the Police, and Hussain Gustad was arrested.

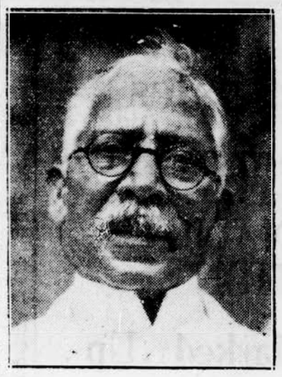
Two more rooms in the same building were raided and some gallons of alleged illicit liquor were seized.

Three persons were arrested, and Dorabji Vacjipatwalla surrendered to the Police later.

"Modus Operandi."

The 'modus operandi' in this case was stated to be to get hold of certain railway officials and through them to import liquor from the Pardi State, stated to be the native village of one of the arrested persons.

They will shortly be placed on a charge-sheet.



Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, Chief Justice of Hyderabad returned by the Mail Boat on Friday.

"Baj" For Late Mr. Behramsha N. Shroff

The ninth "Baj" (i. e. the death anniversary) of the late Mr. Behramsha N. Shroff, the teacher of Elme-Khashnoom (i.e. Zoroastrian Occultism), will be celebrated at the Albless Baug at Charni Road, on Tuesday (7th instant).

The Jashan Ceremony will commence at 4-30 p. m., and a meeting will be held at 5-30 p. m., when Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwala, Advocate, will deliver a lecture on the philosophy of "Geh-Sarna", i. e. the ceremony performed and the Manthras chanted near a Parsi corpse before it is taken to the Tower of Silence.

Sir Jehangir Boman Behram, solicitor, will preside over the meeting, which is open to all Parsis.

Brisk Enrolment In Poona

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 2.

Brisk enrolment of voters is going in Poona and mofussil by the Congress. In Poona, Congress has enrolled over 10,000 voters and about 2,500 women voters.

SCIENCE INSTITUTE TO BE DEMOCRATISED

Council Adopts Important Changes

BANGALORE, July 2

A meeting of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science was held here to-day when the report of the quinquennial committee was submitted. For want of time the Council could not consider the memorandum of the senate setting out their grievances against the present administration of the institution.

The proceedings of the council were confidential.

It is however understood that the council has come to the conclusion to appoint a registrar who will be a Government officer to be liaison between Government and the Council on the one hand and the Council and internal administration on the other. The administration of the institution will be largely democratised, curtailing powers of the director considerably.

The interests of the senate will be safeguarded by appointing a member of the senate on the Council and the interests of members of the staff of the institution will be safeguarded by prolonging their periods of office.—A.P.

Owing to the present trade depression in the cloth market and consequent large stock lying unsold in its godowns, the Ahmedabad City Mill has been closed from yesterday, thus rendering about 1,000 persons out of employment.

ADVISERS TO GOVT. ON TRADE PARLEYS

The Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association, Limited have nominated the Vice-President Mr. Haridas Madhavdas and Mr. R. G. Saraiya of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co., Bombay, as unofficial advisers to the Government of India during the course of the Indo-Japanese Trade negotiations.

The former will represent exporting interests and the latter the general interests of the Cotton Trade.

DELHI.—One resident of Shahdra has reported to the police about the disappearance of his two daughters, aged twelve and fourteen.

SECOND RUSH WEEK

'Maha Maya'

The most graphic, gripping drama of a mother's supremest sacrifice of her only son for the sublimest and most valiant cause.

IMPERIAL'S

PINNACLE PICTURE OF PECULIAR PREDICAMENTS

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DAILY SHOWS at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p. m.

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Starring:

Miss SARDAR AKHTAR,
Nazir, H. Shivdasani, Phiroze Dastur,
Kamalkar, Gope the Comedian.

Stark Drama of Social Brigand who was a curse to the Society!

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- Loaded with Loves!
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Sjt. K. M. MUNSHI.

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in GUJRATI version

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Mrs. SHOBHNA SAMARTH
MOTILAL, YAKOOB & others

Directed by:—C. M. LUHAR, B.Sc.,

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V/S
YOUNG GAY BIRDS
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ARMS &
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YOU DO—ENJOY IT

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Be quite sure you are getting an adequate supply by taking 3 drops of Crookes' Oil 3 times a day on fruit or food. **Crookes' Oil is the richest known natural source of Vitamins A and D.** Start taking it to-day and enjoy life to the full.

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TRADE AND FINANCE

Resumption Of Sales Of Treasury Bills

DECREASE IN NOTE CIRCULATION

Steel Shares Marked Up

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, July 3.

MONEY.

Money was easy during the week, call funds being available at 1/2 per cent. After a lapse of about five weeks, the sale of three months Treasury Bills was resumed this week. Total tenders amounted to over Rs. 3 crores, of which Rs. 2 crores were accepted at an average rate of Rs. 0-13-0 per cent. On the other hand maturities amounted to Rs. 1 crore and Government put an additional Rs. 42.66 lakhs on the market through the purchase of £320,000 sterling. Thus there was a nett efflux of about Rs. 58 lakhs. Fixed deposits are quoted at: 3 months 3/4 per cent, 6 months 1 per cent and 12 months 1 1/4 per cent.

With effect from July 1, 1936 the compound interest on Post Office Cash Certificates has been reduced from 3 to 2 1/2 per cent.

The Bank of Netherlands has reduced its discount rate from 4 to 3 1/2 per cent with effect from June 30, 1936

RESERVE BANK.

The Reserve Bank of India statement for the week ended June 26, 1936, shows an increase of Rs. 84.88 lakhs in the total value of the notes issued against a rise of Rs. 91.88 lakhs in Rupee coin. Notes in circulation declined by Rs. 143.48 lakhs while those held in the Banking Department increased by Rs. 228.36 lakhs. Sterling securities were unchanged at Rs. 68.32 crores whereas Rupee securities were down by Rs. 7 lakhs. Government Deposits, which include £33,000 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d to the rupee, rose by Rs. 126.18 lakhs, and Banks' Deposits by Rs. 136.90 lakhs. Balances held abroad improved by Rs. 30.54 lakhs. Investments and Other Assets recorded an increase of Rs. .66 lakhs and Rs. 10.47 lakhs respectively. The bank rate is unchanged at 3 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The Imperial Bank of India statement as on June 26, 1936, shows an increase of Rs. 232.86 lakhs in the total cash balance of the bank, which now stands at Rs. 20.48 crores. Security portfolio decreased by Rs. 51.41 lakhs. Loans are up by Rs. 8.38 lakhs. Cash Credits and Bills discounted are down by Rs. 6.42 lakhs and Rs. 69.73 lakhs respectively. Deposits on all accounts recorded an increase of Rs. 119.69 lakhs. It is understood that the Imperial Bank of India advance rate is unchanged at 3 per cent.

GILTEDGED MARKET.

A further improvement of India Sterling Stocks in London imparted strength to the local gilt-edged market, and prices of almost all scrips were a shade better. 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper opened at Rs. 98-13 and after improving to Rs. 99-7, closed at Rs. 99/4. 2.3/4 per cent 1948-52 new loan kept steady at Rs. 100-6; 3 per cent 1951-54 loan at Rs. 103-8 and 3 per cent 1941 loan at Rs. 104-7. 3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 loan moved between Rs. 107-1 and Rs. 107-3, 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 loan between Rs. 119-6 and Rs. 119-8 5 per cent 1939-44 loan between Rs. 108/8 and Rs. 108/10 and 5 per cent 1940-43 loan between Rs. 110-13 and Rs. 110-14. 4 per cent 1960-70 loan was in demand at Rs. 115-8 and 5 per cent 1945-55 (tax free) loan at Rs. 120-13. 4 per cent 1943 bonds and 5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan are quoted at Rs. 110-12 and Rs. 107-9 respectively.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was steady during the week, sellers quoting 1s. 6 3/32d. and buyers 1s. 6 5 32d. occasional business being transacted at 1s. 6 1/8d. Fresh business for the export of gold remains small, but there was some showing of merchandise export bills. Tenders to Government this week amounted to £320,000, which were accepted in full at 1s. 6 1/8d.

In the foreign exchange market in London, there was further improvement in the French Franc. London/Paris cross rate opened at Frs. 76.06 and after declining to Frs. 75.62 closed at Frs. 75.76 London/New York rate after moving between del 5.02 9/16 and del 5.01 5/8 closed at del 5.02 5/16. The belga and the guilder fluctuated between 29.74 and 29.66 1/2 and 7.39 1/2 and 7.35 3/4 respectively. The Italian lira was almost unchanged at 63.81.

GOLD.

Gold fluctuated with the cross rates. Ready opened at Rs. 34-5 and after improving to Rs. 34-5-9 declined to Rs. 34-4-3. On Wednesday last owing to depreciation of sterling in terms of gold currencies, ready moved up to Rs. 34-5-9. As sterling tended to appreciate thereafter the rate for ready declined and closed at Rs. 34/5/3. The daily arrivals average about 15,000 tolas and stocks on hand aggregate about 2 1/2 lakhs of tolas. The offtake avarages about 3,000 tolas a day. The price of gold in London after improving from 138s. 7d. to 138s. 9 1/2 d. declined to 138s. 8d on Tuesday last. It spurted to 139s. 1d at the close. Shipment per s.s. Ranpura last week is valued at Rs. 47.05 lakhs. The price of sovereigns showed little or no change at Rs. 22-4-3 for ready and forward. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 34-5-9 and Rs. 34-4-3 for ready, Rs. 34-6-3 and Rs. 34-4-9 for July 6 and August 4 settlements. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 1,25,966 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The local silver market was easier in the early part in the absence of any encouraging advices from other centres, but a slight improvement in rates occurred owing to shorts covering and improved offtake towards the close. So long as the U.S.A. Treasury price for silver remains unchanged at 45 cents there is little likelihood of any downward movement in the price of the metal.

The quotation for ready after declining from Rs. 48/15 to Rs. 48/5, closed at Rs. 48/7. Stocks on hand continues to mount up owing to less demand for spot which aggregates about 15,000 bars. The offtake average about 75 bars a day. Yesterday's shipment arrival per s.s. "Carthage" is valued at £106,200. Silver en route to Bombay is valued at £204,600. The total imports during the week amounted to about 1,400 bars from London and Australia and Rs. 17,732 in coin. The highest and lowest rates in London were 19 11/16d and 19 7/16d for spot and 19 11/16d and 19 1/2d for two months forward; and those in our market were Rs. 48-15 and Rs. 48-5 for ready, Rs. 49 and Rs. 48-6 for July 8 settlement and Rs. 49-1 and Rs. 48-7 for August 7 settlement. The Shanghai dollar was steady at 1/2 3/8.

SHARES.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was active with an all-round improvement in prices. Steel shares were marked up and were very near last years highest. Defds. and Ordys. after advancing from Rs. 720 and Rs. 181 to Rs. 751-4 and Rs. 185-8 respectively, closed at Rs. 737/8 and Rs. 183 respectively. Public Utility shares were in keen demand: Andhra Valleys changed hands at Rs. 1657-8, Tata Powers at Rs. 1,640 and Bombay Telephones at Rs. 119-4. Cotton mill shares were almost neglected. Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 667-8; Centurys at Rs. 233-12, Kohinoors at Rs. 217-8 and New Greats at Rs. 112-8. Among Rs. 34-10 to Rs. 36-12, closing at Rs. Bank shares, Centrals shot up from 36-8. Imperials fully paid were wanted at Rs. 1,587-8, Reserves at Rs. 133 and Indias at Rs. 133. In cement shares, Indians improved from Rs. 527/8 to Rs. 543-12 on speculative buying. Bundis were steady at Rs. 37-6, Katni Ordys. at Rs. 390 and Shahabads at Rs. 497-8. Among miscellaneous, Belapurs further improved to Rs. 198-2 and Bombay Burmas to Rs. 473-12. Bombay Steams moved up from Rs. 296-14 to Rs. 301-4. Scindia Steams were steady at Rs. 19-2 and Shivrajpurs at Rs. 37-4.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Ralli Bros' Italian s.s. Angelina Lauro of 3595 Reg. tons Capt. A. D'Spestio arrived from Venice via Port Said, Massowa, and Bhavnagar with cargo of oil cake and oil seed.

Mackinnon Mackenzie and Coy's s.s. Trekieve of 3192 Reg. tons Capt. R. Harvey arrived from Karachi via Bedi Bunder, Navlakhi, Kundla and Bhavnagar with cargo of cotton seed and oil cake.

DEPARTURE

F. F. Campbell and Coy's s.s. City of Hankow of 4735 Reg. tons Capt. P. Jones sailed for Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta with local and same bottom cargo.

N. Y. Kaisha's Japan Line Tokiwa Maru of 4281 Reg. tons Capt. R. Agawa sailed for Kobe via Singapore and China, Japan Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Goldenfels of 4703 Re. tons Capt. A. Schmidt sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy's s.s. Nawab of 3424 Reg. tons Capt. W. N. Dyett sailed for Calcutta via Calicut and Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

The following steamers entered for Loading on 3-7-36.

s.s. Borneo Maru (O.S.K.) for China Japan Ports via Colombo.

s.s. Soudan (M.M. & Co.) for Europe and American Ports via Aden.

s.s. Schonfes (L.E. Ltd) for Europe and American Ports via Aden.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 2

July	1.00 7/8c.
September	1.02c.
December	1.03 1/2c.

HEAVY RAIN NOT LIKELY

BOMBAY, Friday.

After four rainless days and when everybody stepped out of his house without the slightest idea of taking any umbrella or raincoat, light showers fell throughout the afternoon to-day.

It was drizzling last night at intervals, and this morning the sky was cloudy though the sun made its appearance at times.

The maximum temperature for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. today, was 86.4 and the minimum for the same period .77 degrees. Both are normal for Bombay.

The rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 8 this morning, was 35 cents for Colaba, 35 cents for Fort, 25 cents for Byculla, and 45 cents for Matunga. From the beginning of June, it is 33.87 for Colaba, 35.51 inches for the Fort area, 33.86 inches for Byculla, and 34.15 inches for Matunga.

The depression in the Bay of Bengal is weak.

In the opinion of Dr. Ramanathan, the weather will be wet today, and to-morrow. There will not, however, be heavy rain, as during the past week-end.

SIND STORM WEAKENS

POONA, July 2.

Yesterday's storm off Sind has weakened and moved rapidly westwards and now lies as a low pressure area over Oman Bay. A depression passed inland near Baladore and is shallow. The monsoon has been weak outside the Central Provinces and Northwest India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, North Hyderabad and Malabar, local in Bihar, the United Provinces, Central India, the Punjab hills, Southwest Punjab, East Rajputana and Gujarat while a few falls occurred in Upper Burma, Sind, the Bombay Deccan and the North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are Dehra Dun 5 inches, Amraoti 4 inches, Amherst, Pendra 3 inches, Hazaribagh Silchar, Dibrugarh, Cherrapunji, Kanker, Bahawalpur 2 inches, Tavoy, Gwa, Chandballi Gaya, Neemuch, Raipur, Dalhousie and Khandala 1 1/2 inches each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will be widespread in Burma, North East India, the Central Provinces and the West Coast of the Peninsula and extend and increase in Central India the United Provinces and the East and North Punjab. Local showers are also likely in Sind, Baluchistan and the Northwest Frontier Province.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Moderate to heavy rain will occur locally in the North Western Divisions of the United Provinces and extend in and near the hill of the Punjab during the next 48 hours. —A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 3-7-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .064 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8-0 a. m. 80.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8-0 a. m. 77.7 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.4 degrees 0.1 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.0 degrees 0.1 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 193 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.36 inches

Total rainfall during the month 1.24 inches

Total rainfall during the year 34.27 inches

Weather remarks: Rain showers and squally.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 3-7-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.91 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.71 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 2-7-36	7052000	4350000
Receipts yesterday 2-7-36	2000	—
Exports to date 2-7-36	6097000	4810000
Stock at Ports 26-6-36	1452000	1313000
Stock at Interior Towns 26-6-36	1422000	201000
Stock at Liverpool 26-6-36	721000	678000
Visible Supply 26-6-36	3881000	3713000
Quantity in sight 26-6-36	12257000	7972000
Quantity out of sight 26-6-36	11462000	9577000

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If you want to feel as fit as an athlete, take Waterbury's Compound regularly. This nourishing tonic builds new vitality and strength because it supplies essential elements the body needs. It is rich in liver and malt extracts and in organic minerals, as well as other invigorating body-building ingredients. Remember, Waterbury's Compound is a body-building tonic, recommended by doctors. Try it for a fortnight, know what it means to really feel fit. *Sold in blue and red wrappers—the red as a general and bronchial tonic.*

WATERBURY'S COMPOUND
BUILDS UP RUN-DOWN SYSTEMS
N-1

NERVOUS BREAKDOWN due to
GASTRIC NERVE

The terrible Stomach Pain which nothing seems to benefit is not ordinary Indigestion. It is Nervous Dyspepsia—or Inflammation of your Gastric Nerves. It needs Nerve Treatment—not Indigestion Mixtures. Build up strong Nerves with Dr. Cassell's Tablets and you will banish the pain and also avoid Nervous Breakdown which threatens every sufferer from Gastric Dyspepsia.

Read This Letter:—

"I suffered from Indigestion and Flatulence for 3 years. I spent pounds on Powders, Antacids, etc. I used to go to sleep standing up and had terrible gastric pains. My nerves were terrible and I lost 20 pounds in weight. I felt I had nothing to live for. I took Dr. Cassell's, and now I feel 20 years younger; I can eat, and sleep like a top!"
—C. B.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets contain Glycerophosphates, Hypophosphites and Phosphates (nerve and brain materials) Kolæ Semina, Caffeine and Theobromine (vegetable extracts) for immediate nerve strength—Pepsin and other Digestives—Iron, Calcium and Manganese to make new blood—also Sedatives and Blood Purifiers.

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Dr. CASSELL'S TABLETS
The Nerve Tonic that gets at the CAUSE of your Trouble

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Be safe, always insist upon the genuine
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FLASHLIGHTS AND BATTERIES
BRIGHTER LIGHT LONGER LIFE

O-38

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Calcutta Bombay Madras Karachi Lahore Delhi

No Relief To Cotton Trade For Two Months

Considerable Short Interest In Broach A. M. Delivery

Bombay, July 1.

There are operators, it seems, who think that cotton should be looked at but not used.

In many quarters the statement that more loan cotton is to be released was received with pained surprise, state Messrs. Langley and Co.

Why, we do not know.

RELEASE OF LOAN COTTON.

The Commodity Credit Corporation announced that because both spinners and merchants claimed that they were unable to get cotton badly needed for domestic spinning as well as for immediate export, applications for further releases will be accepted upto midnight on the 20th July. But only at 12.25, one cent higher than the minimum for the initial releases. And 12.25 means 12.50 in the spot markets if the farmer is to obtain the full benefit of his 25 points concession.

Subsequent to the 20th July and upto December further cotton will be released only on payment of the full loan price plus interest and carrying charges—something, we understand, over 14 cents.

Why there should have been panic selling on such an announcement is one of the many things in this world we do not understand.

Had the Government announced that they would not release any further loan cotton we should have advocated sales on advances because an obvious demand in America would have been stultified and elsewhere spinners would have been forced on to growths other than American.

We are not bullion merchants, nor tea merchants, but cotton merchants. Possibly, during the passing of the years, we have acquired, in addition to grey hairs and a harassed expression, some slight knowledge of cotton and the cotton trade. On the basis of that knowledge we congratulate the Commodity Credit Corporation on the sanity of their solution of a relatively simple business problem.

So long as there is an insistent demand for spot cotton the market must remain fundamentally sound.

OCTOBER COMMITMENTS.

And we sometimes wonder whether anyone has worked out the extent to which the American merchants and shippers are committed for early deliveries of new crop. The figure might be startling.

And there can be no relief from the trade viewpoint for October for at least two months.

We were friendly to the market during June, the most favourable weather month in the whole growing season. We recognise that the advance has been considerable. But to-day is July 1st. Queer reports have a habit of circulating regarding the crop during July and August.

We see little chance of any material decline and, dependent on crop reports, possibilities of a still further advance.

In easy markets we advocate purchases.

Bombay has this week watched with some bewilderment the operations of the bull syndicate. Having eaten options and in addition sold Broach July-August there is some doubt as to the extent to which this syndicate is long even of old crop. They appear to be heavily short of new.

But one thing is certain. They have bought very considerable quantities of actual cotton tenderable against the Broach July-August contract.

There is no shortage of Broach and Gujerat styles in the market and the interest of the trade is therefore, at this juncture, little more than academic. But the position warrants attention. There is no knowing what enthusiasm, backed by adequate finance, can do in a cotton market.

Export demand has again fallen away somewhat. The sampin market in Japan seemed a little afraid of its last week's strength and has this week been reactionary, creating a correspondingly nervous feeling as regards cotton.

CHEAP OFFERS.

The Continent and Lancashire are interested in cheap offers but there is room for a considerable broadening in demand from both those markets.

India appears meanwhile, to have been swept clean of Bengal styles. At Rs. 30 discount Bengal December-January looks relatively cheap.

Monsoon reports during the week have been excellent. Soaking rains in the Central Provinces, Berars, Broach, Gujerat and Rajputana will permit of normal planting. Khandeish could do with more rain and although the United Provinces have in parts received good rains in the distribution has been somewhat irregular.

From a shaky start the monsoon has developed much more satisfactorily than might have been expected.

The Broach April-May contract is now carrying very considerable short interests. In easier markets here we advise purchases.

WEEKLY BOMBAY MARKETS

Small Rise In Cotton

Bombay, June 29.

COTTON

Messrs Devkaran Nanjee have received the following weekly report:—

The New York market this week is 24 points higher, having uuctuated between 11.79 (Oct.) which was the highest (26th June) and 11.42 which was the lowest (29th June), the range for the week being 37 points. The market continued its upward march this week. The prices early advanced on good trade buying and then reacted on liquidation following the favourable rains in some sections of the Eastern and Central Belts, Arkansas and Oklahoma. The reaction, however, was short-lived and the prices again advanced towards the close of the week on scarcity of contracts and resumed buying by the bull operators. The advance was further stimulated by the tight spot situation and the need of rains in Texas. A New York cable review states:—'Early advances met with increased realising as the recent persistent trade demand become less urgent. This left the market more sensitive to selling and encouraged a reactionary sentiment with the action in connection with July Delivery which declined below 12.00 cents unsettling later deliveries. However no easing in the general spot situation was reported. The market in the latter part of the week rallied moderately on improving trade conditions and apprehensions that contracts will become scarce as soon as technical readjustments were completed. The cloth market was quieter after its recent activity. While some curtailment is expected, early July reports from Southern mill centres indicate an unusually well sustained activity early this summer. It is reported that trade and mill interest are urging Government to release more loan cotton but considerable doubt exists as to whether supplies will be made available."

The local market closed unchanged. The highest rate for Broach J/Aug. was Rs. 224 3/4 (22nd June) and the lowest Rs. 219 3/4 (25th June), the range for the week being Rs. 5. The highest rate for Broach A|May was Rs. 216 (22nd June) and the lowest Rs 211 3/4 (25th June). The Tejimandi premium for Broach A|May was Rs. 24 1|2. The premium for the monthly Tejimandi maturing on the 21st July Broach A|May was Rs. 7 1|4. The market was steady in the beginning of the week but afterwards eased on bulls realising and the well-known Indore operator selling. Towards the close, the marked firmed up on Option-dealers and general buying and in sympathy with the strength in Liverpool and New York. The bull combine was consistent seller in Broach J/August with the result that the difference between Broach J/August and Broach A|May contract narrowed to about Rs. 6 1|2.

The closing quotations compared with last week's are as follows:—

Broach J/Aug.	Broach A/May
20th June Rs. 222	Rs. 215 1/4
27th June Rs. 222	Rs. 214 3/4
N.Y. Oct.	Liverpool Oct.
19th June 11.44	6.12
26th June 11.68	6.30

SILVER.

The market remained quiet, fluctuating within narrow limits. The highest rate for Ashad Sett. was Rs. 49-5 (24th June) and the lowest Rs. 48-12 (22nd June). The rate for Shanghai T.T. On London was 1-2 3|8 throughout the week. The highest rate for London Silver Spot was 19 13|16d. (24th June) and the lowest 19-5|8d. (26th June). The rate for New York Ready Silver was 44 3/4 cts. throughout the week. The highest rate for Montreal July Sett. was 45.05 (25th June) and the lowest 44.75 (24th June). A London review states:—"The downward movement which was a feature of the week before continued until June 19th since when there has been a revival of the demand from the India resulting in a recovery. There were a few speculative resales but Chinese offerings were again small. The review adds that price movements are likely to be within narrow limits with little interest in the market to attract operators either way."

Saturday's closing rates were Rs. 48-15 for Ashad Sett. and Rs. 49-0 1|2 for Shravan Sett. The Tejimandi premium for Ashad Sett. was Rs. 0-7-0 and for Shravan Sett. was Rs. 1-1-0.

GOLD.

The closing rate on Saturday were Rs 34-5 3|4 for Ashad Sett. and Rs. 34-5 3|4 for Shravan Sett. The highest rate for Ashad Sett. was Rs. 34-6 1|4 (27th June) and the lowest Rs. 34-4 3|4 (25th June). The London-New York Cross-Rate fluctuated between 5.02 7|8 the highest (25th June) and 5.01 3|8 the lowest (23rd June). The highest closing rate for London-Paris Exchange was 76.16 (24th June) and the lowest 75.87 (26th June). The London price per oz. is £6-18-8 against £6-18-6 last week.

LINSEED

The closing rates on Saturday were Rs. 7-7-0 for Sept. Sett. and Rs. 7-2-9 for May Sett. The highest rate for Sept. Sett. was Rs. 7-10-9 (24th June) and the lowest Rs. 7-7-0 (27th June). The Tejimandi premium for Sept. Sett. was Rs. 0-4-6 and for May Sett. was Rs. 0-10-6.

WHEAT

The closing rates on Saturday were Rs. 4-6-9 for Sept. Sett. and Rs. 4-10-3 for Jan. Sett. The highest rate for Sept. Sett. was Rs. 4-7-6 (24th June) and the lowest Rs. 4-6-9 (27th June). The Tejimandi premium for Sept. Sett. was Rs. 0-3 1|4 for May Sett. was Rs. 0-7-0.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Record Of Steady Progress

National Insurance Company is one of the foremost Indian Insurance offices and its annual accounts and balance sheet for the year ending December 31, 1935, show the record of all-round progress that characterises National's annual chart.

During the year 1935 the new business of the Company has increased by Rs. 3½ lakhs, as against an increase of Rs. 2½ lakhs in the previous year; the life fund shows an increase of Rs. 28 lakhs as against Rs. 21 lakhs; the total premium income has appreciated by Rs. 3 lakhs; and the expense ratio at 25.8 per cent shows a further decline of 0.6 per cent.

The Company received, during the year, 10,360 proposals to the face value of Rs. 2.15 crores; and, of this, 8,215 resulted into policies, assuring a sum of Rs. 1.73 crores. This is an increase of Rs. 3½ lakhs in the sums assured and a decrease of 338 in the number of policies issued, compared with the previous year's figures thereby, increasing the average sum assured per policy.

The premium income amounted to Rs. 47.07 lakhs as against 44.20 lakhs in the previous year. Interest and dividends fetched Rs. 11.58 lakhs, showing an appreciation of more than Rs. 2 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 3.03 lakhs has been realised by sale of securities and added to the income of the Company. A further sum of Rs. 2.38 lakhs is added to the income as balance of profits on securities revalued. On the disbursements side, claims by death and maturity amounted to Rs. 19.92 lakhs while surrenders amounted to Rs. 2.76 lakhs, revealing a welcome decline of Rs. 2.32 lakhs. Management expenses absorbed Rs. 12.4 lakhs, working out to an expense ratio of 25.8 per cent. as against 26.4 per cent. in 1934. The life fund has been increased by the substantial amount of Rs. 28,22 lakhs to Rs. 2,52,84 lakhs.

The balance sheet of the Company as on December 31 1935, shows, on the liabilities side, a paid-up capital of Rs. 1 lakh, a life fund of Rs 2,52 84 lakhs, Reserve fund amounting to Rs. 3.35 lakhs, outstanding claims amounting to Rs. 9.85 lakhs, and other life business liabilities to the extent of Rs. 7.30 lakhs. On the assets side, stock exchange securities represent more than 60 per cent. of the total assets, amounting to Rs. 2.77 crores. Of this Government securities amount to Rs. 23.33 lakhs, Municipal Port Trust, and Provincial Government securities to Rs. 47.52 lakhs, railway and other industrial debentures to Rs. 44.71 lakhs, Imperial Bank of India and Reserve Bank shares amount to Rs. 22.92 lakhs, and other joint stock companies' shares to Rs. 27.75 lakhs A detailed list of the various gilt-edged, debenture, and ordinary shares is given separately; and it will be seen that every one of the scrips is very well chosen both as regards safety of the capital and yield. The stock exchange securities have been revalued on a special basis (the value shown in the balance sheet being in no case greater than the par value for redeemable securities which constitute the majority of their investments); and though the market value of the securities was 15.12 lakhs higher than the book values, only a sum of Rs. 2.38 lakhs was taken credit for in the revenue account as profit income on revaluation of securities, leaving the substantial sum of Rs. 12.74 lakhs as a hidden reserve to be utilised if securities depreciate in value in future. Chief among the other assets are the policy loans amounting to Rs. 36 33 lakhs, first mortgage loans amounting to Rs. 23.01 lakhs, house properties to the extent of Rs. 25.61 lakhs, outstanding premiums of Rs. 6.33 lakhs, outstanding and accrued interest amounting to Rs. 5.88 lakhs, and cash balances of Rs. 5.30 lakhs.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, July 3.

The local wheat market ruled steady to-day on improved buying influenced by bullish American cables as the carry-over is the smallest at present as compared with the past nine years. The Argentine Linseed crop area is now increased and there was some liquidation.

Linseed.—		
September	.....	7 9 0
May	.....	7 4 9
Wheat.—		
September	.....	4 7 3
January	.....	4 11 5
May	.....	4 10 6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 2

July	.....	74
October	.....	7/ 1/8d.
December	.....	73 5/8d.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

Bombay, July 1

Statement of Indian Cotton consumed in mills in India.

(Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by Mills in British India and von Voluntary Returns by Mills in Indian States).

(In bales of 400 lb. net)

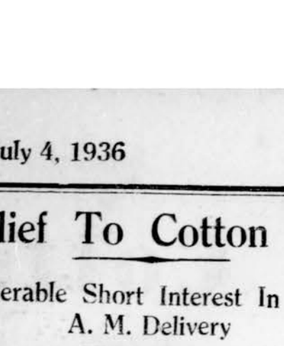
CONSUMPTION

British India during May 1936 191,498; during May 1935 175,787; since 1st September 1935 1,681,002; during corresponding period last year 1,658,961.

Indian States during May 1936 39,563; during May 1935 36,657; since 1st September 335,514; during corresponding period last year 324,717.

Total—India during May 1936 231,061; during May 1935 212,444; since 1st September 1935 2,016,516; during corresponding period last year 1,983,681

N.B.—Due to corrections which have sometimes to be made in the figures previously published, the progressive figures shown in these statistics do not necessarily represent the sum of the latest month's figures and the progressive figures published in the preceding month.



CHILDREN LOVE Glaxo BISCUITS

Glaxo Biscuits are delicious, and very nourishing, too. They are made by Peek Frean's for the makers of the famous Glaxo Milk Food. These biscuits are Packed in airtight tins to preserve their freshness in difficult climates.

PEEK FREAN

make also

CHEESELETS, GOLDEN PUFF, ASSORTED CREAM, MILK

(in airtight cartons)

Agents:—HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., Bombay.

ORIENTAL

GOVT. SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Established 1874. Head Office—BOMBAY.

Summary of 1935 Report

New Policies Issued	.. ..	Rs. 8,89,89,149
Annual Income	.. ..	Rs. 3,49,16,412
Policies in Force	.. ..	Rs. 59,25,32,038
Total Claims Paid	.. ..	Rs. 17,43,21,855
Funds Increased to	.. ..	Rs. 17,01,62,491

THESE FIGURES SPEAK VOLUMES FOR THE SOUNDNESS AND POPULARITY OF THE

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S LEADING LIFE OFFICE

DO NOT DELAY

TO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THIS POPULAR AND PROGRESSIVE

INDIAN LIFE OFFICE

Write for particulars to:—

THE MANAGER, Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY,

OR TO ANY OF THE COMPANY'S UNDERNOTED OFFICES.

AGRA	COLOMBO	LAHORE	PESHAWAR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
AHMEDABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RAIPUR
ALLAHABAD	GAUHATI	MANDALAY	RAJSHAHI
AMBALA	GUNTUR	MADURA	RANCHI
AMRITSAR	JALGAON	MERCARA	RANGOON
BANGALORE	JALPAIGURI	MOMBASA	RAWALPINDI
BAREILLY	JODHPUR	MULTAN	SINGAPORE
BELLARY	JUBBULPORE	MYSORE	SUKKUR
CALCUTTA	KARACHI	NAGPUR	TRICHINOPOLY
CALICUT	KUALA LUMPUR	PATNA	TRIVANDRUM
COIMBATORE			VIZAGAPATAM

SIROLIN ROCHE

USED THE WORLD OVER FOR COUGHS, COLDS & EARLY STAGES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

RUINED! BY MONSOON DAMP

There is no need to let your clothes be spoilt by dampness and mildew during the wet weather. An ELECTRIC Almirah Heater will keep your wardrobe in perfect condition and will save you the expense of replacing articles damaged through neglect. An Electric Almirah Heater is cheap to install and cheap to run. It is the cleanest, safest and easiest way to protect your wardrobe.

INSTALL AN ELECTRIC ALMIRAH HEATER

B.E.S.T.

"ELECTRIC HOUSE"

Corner of Colaba Causeway and Ormiston Road, BOMBAY.

Telephone 26024 (7 lines)

Cold in the head —sore throats

Many people, when they get a cold, say, "Oh! I suppose it will have to run its course." and they go about, hardly able to breath, with a throbbing head and croaking voice. But there is no need to endure all these discomforts; nor yet to be a source of infection to others.

BURGOYNE'S EUCALYPTUS & MENTHOL PASTILLES give relief at once.

The pungent healing fumes from the purest Eucalyptus Oil clear the bronchial passages and bring swift destruction to all germs, whilst the Menthol is both tonic and astringent to the strained throat and voice.

Coughs and colds take you unawares, so keep a bottle handy but be sure you get *BURGOYNE'S* Eucalyptus and Menthol Pastilles and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Obtainable in 4- and 8-oz. bottles from all dispensaries, pharmacies and dealers.

Other Burgoyne Products include:
PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD
EASTON'S SYRUP
COD LIVER OIL
IODISED SARSAPARILLA
EUCALYPTUS OIL

EUCALYPTUS & MENTHOL PASTILLES

Bombay: M. K. Shah, Manhar Buildings, Princess St.
Calcutta: H. D. Nag, 36 Beniatola Lane.
Madras: South Indian Mercantile Co., 12 Mannaru St.

Pool Selling Checks Rise In Cotton

MONEY EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 3.

B C RATE—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D July. December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos.	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	366 7/8
Banks selling T T	364 7/8
Banks buying T T	362 5/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	569
Banks buying T T	579
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/2
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	86 3/8
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	92 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 2nd instant	5.02 1/8
Japan/London 3rd instant	1/2 1/16
Java/London 3rd instant	7.32 1/2
Hongkong/London 3rd instant	1/3 9/16
Shanghai/London 3rd instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 2nd instant	75.76
London/Belgium 2nd instant	29.69
London/Switzerland 2nd instant	15.33
London/Berlin 2nd instant	12.43 1/2
London/Stockholm 2nd instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 2nd instant	5.02 5/16
London/Amsterdam 2nd instant	7.37
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Quiet.
Gold 1st instant.	£6-19-0 1/2
Gold 2nd instant	£6-19-1
Silver London Ready 1st instant	19 7/16
2nd instant	19 1/2
Silver London Forward 1st instant	19 1/2
2nd instant	19 9/16
Silver New York Ready 1st instant	45
2nd instant.	45
London Discount 3 Mos 1st instant	3/4 p.c.
2nd instant	11/16 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 1st instant	11/16 p.c.
2nd instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy	

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, July 2.

	This week
Total Bullion	£222,100,000
Public Deposits	£ 9,900,000
(A) Other Deposits	£151,500,000
Government Securities	£110,400,000
(B) Other Securities	£ 26,500,000
Notes and Coin	£ 42,400,000
Notes in Circulation	£139,600,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	26.29%
(A) Other Deposits include Bankers	£111,700,000
(B) Other securities include discount and advances	£ 10,600,000

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 2.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	12
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P.A.	62
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	7
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	39
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	84
American Tel. and Tel.	166 1/2
Western Union Telg.	85 1/2
New York Central	36 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	18
Pennsylvania R. R.	32
Union Pacific R. R.	129
Great North Pfd.	37
Northern Pacific Rly.	26
United States Steel	58 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	33 1/4
General Motor	67 1/4
Kelvinator	20
American Radiator	19
Socony	13
Chase Bank	44
National City Bank	38
Int. Nickel of Canada	49
Montgomery Ward	43
Sears Roebuck	74

Operation capacity of U. S. Steel 66 1/2 per cent. Brokers loan for the week 26,000,000 down. Market due to approaching Holidays was up in the evening.

Total Business 1 1/4 million.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Oct. 155 Jan. 128 at Cross Rate 5.02 7/32.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach July/Aug. 224/8—Liverpool July 6.73 Rs. 69 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1937 215—Liverpool May 6.20 Rs. 54 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1937 215—New York May 11.78 Rs. 45 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.02 7/32.

Beneficial Rains Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Trade Taking Up Heavy Realising

Markets Entitled To Some Reaction

Bombay, July 3.

On Thursday the New York cotton futures market was firm on favourable conditions in dry goods trade and spinners buying futures but later weakened. Trade and speculation buying on firm cables caused a steady rise but later on there was Pool selling October at 11.75 cents which checked the advance. Outside interest was moderate and traders were hesitant in following the initial advance. There was heavy general realising which was absorbed by trade interests. Widespread rains over the U. S. cotton Belt are reported and in view of the official acreage report we think it advisable to secure profits with a view to replace on declines.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 6 points with October 11.75. There was some trade buying which improved prices further by 5 points and October was quoted 11-80 which was the highest level. Later on there was heavy realising which resulted in a decline of 9 points from the highest level and the market closed unchanged to a rise of 2 points. Spot cotton prices were one point up at 12.51 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly active and closed unchanged to one point down. Spot cotton prices are reduced by 3 points at 12-55c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 10 to 13 points with October 6.37. There was general speculation buying on reported reduction in crop estimates. Later on there was light profit-taking as rains in Western and Central Belts. Hedging met straddle buying of distant months and trade calling. The market closed at a rise of 13 to 12 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 12 points at 7-18d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures closed at a rise of 10 points with July 5.77. Sakels were strong at a rise of 28 points and uppers advanced 10 to 15 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly active on improved buying and closed at a rise of 18 to 34 points.

CONSTRUCTIVE ASPECTS.

Partial relief of the drought in the eastern belt by five days of light and moderate showers made it necessary for the market to absorb considerable speculative liquidation involving reactions of a dollar a bale from last week's high levels, which were the best since December. Impressive foreign and domestic trade buying, took up the bulk of the offerings and a more cheerful sentiment is now developing in the belief that the advance has been due more to the improved world statistical position than to the crop's start, which possibly stimulated speculative demand earlier than was expected state "M.G.C."

Emphasis is placed on the continued good domestic textile sales, the advancing cotton goods prices without the necessity for mill curtailment, and the probability of an extension of the retail selling season owing to favourable trade stimulated by the soldiers' bonus. World consumption of all cottons is expanding to a new record, causing expectations of a decrease in the world's carryoverh from 13,600,000 bales to 12,500,000 bales. The ready absorption of one million bales of "loan" cotton without disturbing the market and the possibility that there will be no further Government offers unless a strong mill demand attracts additional releases before September are regarded as constructive

ACREAGE IDEA.

Private authorities at the end of May gave indications of an acreage of between 31,000,000 and 32,600,000. and of a yield of 11,250,000 to 12,500,000 bales, but these are without much market significance.

Rains in the east gave temporary relief but many places have not benefited materially. Permanent damages is possible in Northern Georgia and parts of the Carolinas, where the yield has been reduced. The Bureau of Entomology reports less early weevils than usual, except in Texas, where there are more than in the past three years.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (12-07 p.m.)	11.80+11
N. Y. October Lowest (2-47 p.m.)	11.62—62
Liverpool October Highest	6.39+15
Liverpool October Lowest	6.34+10

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York.—

Think market has fully discounted effect of smaller crop estimates Beneficial rains have fallen in sections recently reported as deteriorating. Trade short interest substantially reduced If a moderate profit could be obtained, think it well to take it. Replace only after good decline.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

Liverpool.—New York cables, renewed demand trade and speculation revived textile activities. Nervousness regarding new crop outlook caused rapid rise. Scarcity of contracts again pronounced. There is an unconfirmed rumour that Pool made large sale of actual to prominent spot interests.

New York.—Market continues strong. Trade absorbed heavy realising and selling by Government Pool. Cotton good a market—yarns market—active and strong. Weather more favourable. Market entitled to some reaction.

New York.—Looks like Pool liquidation of some October at 11.75 buying by trade.

New York.—Reacted on profit-taking stimulated by Government liquidation of October. Wide-spread beneficial rains. Expect higher prices later on.

Messrs. M and B Stern have received the following cable from their Head Office:—

"Private acreage and crop reports are reduced. Short covering and strong demand for spot out-weighing more favourable weather reports."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Market receiving further support from spinners on continued good demand textile. Weather favourable.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from one of their Liverpool friends:

Market very steady. Crop accounts less favourable. Trade continues increase. Think advance will continue.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 2.

October	11.69
December	11.70+01
January	11.71+01
March	11.74+02
May	11.78
Middling spot	12.51+01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 2.

July	12.38
October	11.65
December	11.64—01
Middling spot	12.55—03
New York 10-55 a.m.—	
October	11.76
Noon Call.—	
October	11.76
December	11.77

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 2.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 2.

July	6.77+13
August	6.65+13
September	6.51+13
October	6.37+13
November	6.27+13
December	6.25+12
January	6.25+13
February	6.24+12
March	6.24+12
April	6.23+12
May	6.23+12
June	6.21+12
Middling spot	7.28+12

Liverpool, July 2.

10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
October	6.37
January	6.25

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Eastern Belt:—Unsettled and cloudy.
Central Belt:—Heavy Rain.
Western Belt:—Heavy Rain.

FORECAST.

Eastern Belt:—Showers probable.
Central Belt:—Rain probable. Hurricane in Northern Louisiana.
Western Belt:—Rain probable.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 3.

Following unchanged New York advices, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 214/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 214/4 on scattered realising. Later on there was some buying and prices improved to Rs. 214/8 while old Broach J/A. was quoted at Rs. 223/8.

It appears that bullish enthusiasm is now decreasing and buyers are becoming hesitant. Longs are realising to secure profits as it is believed that small crop estimates in America are discounted and the market is entitled to a some reaction. The market will be influenced by the coming official acreage report which is due on July 8 in America.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 4 points on parity with overnight weakness in New York and the market opened at a decline of one point which influenced some enquiry in the local market and prices registered some improvement.

The market closed to-day at 3 p.m. being "Jain Holiday" and closing quotations were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach J/A.	223 8 0
Broach A/M.	214 12 0
Oomra July	205 12 0
Oomra D/J.	194 8 0
Bengal July	178 12 0
Bengal D/J.	157 8 0

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 1st July	12,992
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,877,295
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,349,812
Increase	527,483

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 2

Broach J/A. Op. 224 1/2; Highest 226 1/2; Lowest 224 1/4; Closing 225 1/2.

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 215; Highest 216 3/4; Lowest 214 3/4; Closing 216 1/4

Oomra July Op. 207; Highest 207 1/2. Lowest 206 3/4; Closing 206 3/4

Oomra D/J. Op. 195; Highest 196 1/2; Lowest 195; Closing 195 1/4.

Bengal July Op 188; Highest 189 1/2; Lowest 188; Closing 189

Bengal D/J. Op. 157 1/2; Highest 158 1/2; Lowest 157 1/2; Closing 158.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. Settlement (21-7-36) Rs. 7 1/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 24 1/4.

U. S. INDEPENDENCE DAY

The New York Cotton Exchange will remain closed on Saturday the 4th inst. being "Independence Day."

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 3.

The local bullion market remained closed to-day owing to Jain holiday.

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, July 2.

July	44.75+05
September	44.85+10
December	45.25+05

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 2.

Spot	19 1/2
Forward	19 9/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 2.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£6/19/1

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, July 3

London market—	
Standard copper cash	£36 12 6
Standard copper 3 months	£37 0 0
Electrolytic copper	£41 0 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	8 7/8 cents
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 32 8 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 39 4 0

Tone: Very steady.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 2.

Broach—	
Fully Good. (Good staple)	5.77
Fine (Good staple)	5.92
Superfine (Good staple)	6.07
Oomra.—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.80
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.95
Choice (No 1 staple)	6.10
Bengal.—	
Good	4.60
Fully Good	4.70
Fine	4.82

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 2.

July	9.50
October	9.42
November	9.28
January	9.03
March	8.95
May	8.86
July	8.78
Middling spot	9.68

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, July 3.

July	205.90—30
October	201.60+50
January	199.60—90

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Good Investment Demand

Cash Section Firm

Scattered Realising In Speculative Counters

BOMBAY, July 3.

To-day being "Jain Holiday", the local Share Bazar was open for one hour only. During the early part of the session there was bull support and the tone of the market was good but later on prices weakened on scattered realising in speculativ counters.

The special feature of the market was good investmen nquiry in the cash section, where Reserve Bank and Tata Steel second Preference Shares found good demand. In the absence of any offerings prices looked up and other investment scrips on the cash list showed good undertone.

The speculative position of the market is weak and there exists considerable long interest. In an advancing market, these purchases will be unloaded and it will be difficult to find buyers. Various unfounded rumours are current that some "single call" option business is done in Share Bazar. These rumours often give wrong impression about the market and small operators who are easily influenced on such baseless rumours, often go wrong.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, July 3.

100 Ahm. Advance	270 10
500 Bombay Cotton	10 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	670 0
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	138 2
100 Central India	238 12
100 Colaba	127 8
100 Coorla	85 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	290 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100 Finlay	112 8
100 Gokak	137 8
1000 Hindustan	1705 0
100 Indore	53 12
100 Khatau	61 4
100 Kohinoor	220 10
250 Laxmi	585 0
100 Madhavji	4 12
250 Madras United	35 0
1000 Morarji	705 0
250 Model	41 0
50 Mysore	81 4
100 New Great	116 4
100 Oosmanshahi	55 0
100 Phoenix	250 0
25 Sassoon Silk	37 4
1000 Sholapur	1775 0
50 Simplex	66 14
100 Swadeshi	173 2
100 Swan	86 0
25 Tar	8 0
500 Vishnu	1185 0
1000 Western	760 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	115 8
25-50 Central	36 8
500 Imperial	1587 8
125-500 Imp. Conty.	391 4
50-100 India	133 8
100 Reserve Bank	134 8
5 Union	5 10
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	37 12
160 Gwalior	132 0
100 Indian	543 12
40 Katni Defd.	2350 0
100 Katni Ord.	398 12
75 Okha	288 12
10 Punjab	26 14
100 Shahabad	510 0
70 United	144 8
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	12 10
15-75 New India	45 12
200 Oriental	5025 0
10-50 Vulcan	7 10
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	176 4
1000 Andhra Valley	1663 12
10 Ajmer	13 13
50 Bom. Tram	159 11
100 Bombay Suburban	202 8
10 Broach	12 0
100 Karachi	245 0
100 Poona	230 0
100 Surat	191 4
100 Tata Hydro	179 1
1000 Tata Power	1642 8
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahm Prantij	917 8
100 C. Province	101 0
100 Dhond Baramati	102 0
100 Gujrat	91 0
100 Mandvi Bhon	101 8
100 Pachora Jamner	96 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	103 0
500 Tapty Valley	787 8
MININGS.	
10 Shivrajpur	38 0
30 Tata Steel Def.	737 8
30 Tata Steel Ord.	183 8
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	235 0
50 Belapur Sugar	203 2
250 Bombay Steam	301 14
125 Bombay Burma	475 0
50 Bombay Burma Con.	160 0
8sh. B. B. Petrol	5-7-0
50 Bombay Telephone	119 8
100 Indian Bleaching	115 0
100 Indian Radio Defd.	527 8
100 Indian Radio Ord.	522 8
1000 Port Canning.	573 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 3.

Century 137 138	
Bom. Dyeing 668 672 671 670	
Kohinoor 218 220	
Central India 235 236 239 237 238/2	
New Great 115 116/14	
Simplex 63 66/14	
Swadeshi 171 173	
Bundi 37/10 37/8	
I. Cement 543 547 543 544	
Punjab 26/6 27/2 26/14	
Shahabad 502 516 512 510	
Andhra 1656 1665 1662 1663	
Tata Hydro 178 179/1	
Tata Power 1637 1645 1643 1642/8	
Tram Ord. 159/11	
T. Steel Dfd. 738 743 742 748 736 737	
T. Steel Ord. 183/8 184/12 183/8	
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 162/12 163/8 163/4 162/12	
Bellapur 200 201 203	
B. Steam 301	
B. Burma 476 482 480 481 475	

15	Scindia	19 1
30	Premier Construction	84 4
25	Tata Oil	18 12
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c.	Andhra Valley	1.453 12
6 p.c.	Bombay Steam	305 0
7 p.c.	Bombay Trams	86 0
5 p.c.	Central India	523 12
7 p.c.	Katni 1st	133 12
7 p.c.	Katni 2nd	145 0
7-1/2 p.c.	Punjab Cement	13 6
7 p.c.	Tata Hydro	153 12
7-1/2 p.c.	Tata Power	1590 0
6 p.c.	Tata Steel 1st	185 10
7-1/2 p.c.	Tata Steel 2nd	162 12
5 1/2 p.c.	Tata Mill	9 8
7 p.c.	Vishnu	662 8

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, July 3

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year
Khandesh	...	301,603
Central India	846	275,547
Barsi and Nagar	...	170,768
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	39,732
Berar	99	338,092
Central Provinces	51	93,508
Total Oomras	996	1,219,252
Dholera	1,131	250,742
N W Provinces	30	62,235
Rajputana	722	102,055
Sind-Punjab	69	455,719
Broach	203	385,870
Coompta and Dharwar	1,571	86,465
Westerns Northerns	2,357	58,788
Cocoanada	...	148
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	17,071
Persian	...	9
American	...	25,811
Egyptian and African	1,409	221,355
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	8,688	2,885,983

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 25th June

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	958	477,929
Japan and China	10,612	1,208,582
Coast Ports	...	36,239
Up-country by Rail	...	195,386
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	37,928
Total	11,570	1,956,064

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, July 3

Wheat	6,199	cwts.
Linseed	3,586	cwts.
Gingellyseed	429	cwts.
Groundnuts	4,000	cwts.
Castorseed	2,890	cwts.
Rice	5,871	cwts.
Myrabollams	99	cwts.
Cottonseed	1,426	cwts.
Mowraseed	66	cwts.
Gram	898	cwts.
Joowar	57	cwts.
Bajree	3,122	cwts.
Indian Sugar	9,019	cwts.
Coal	68	tons.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 3.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan	100/6
3 per cent 1951/54	103/8
3 per cent 1941	104/7
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	99/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	107/4
4 per cent 1943	110/12
4 per cent 1960/70	115/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/8
5 per cent 1939/44	108/8
5 per cent 1940/43	110/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	107/8
TAX-FREE	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	120/0
4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore	111/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	123/4
5 1/2 per cent 1958 Mysore	108
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1947	110
4 per cent M Deb 1964	108/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959	118/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	131
6 per cent K P T 1956	131
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	104/6

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 99/2 and closed at Rs 99/4. There was restricted business.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 2.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	98 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59	106 5/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53	109 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68	118
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1936/38	109 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/58	N.D 109 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 2.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£73
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£85 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£98 1/8
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£115 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£85 3/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 1/2
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£106 1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£117 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£115 5/8
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£14 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg.)	£102
National Bank of India	£45
P and O Banking Corporation	£19 1/8

PRODUCE.

London, July 2.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	Nominal
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels	Nominal
Wheat South Australian parcels July sellers	31

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 2.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No 25 C and F— Calcutta July/Aug per cwt. Nominal	6/7 1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No 25 C and F— Bombay July/Aug per cwt. Nominal	6 4 1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No 25 C and F— Karachi July/Aug. per cwt. Nominal	6 4 1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, July 2.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	6 3/4

SEEDS.

London, July 2.

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton July sellers	£11/3/3
Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton July/Aug. sellers	£12/17/6
Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton July/Aug sellers	£13/6/3
Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Cont) C.I.F. ton July/Aug sellers	£12/13/9
Castorseed Bombay C.I.F. ton July/Aug. sellers	£12/15/6

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 2.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. July sellers	26
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Sept/Dec. sellers	26

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 2.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. sellers	7 3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 2.

Bank Bills 3 months market rates 11/16 per cent to 11/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent to 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

EXCHANGES.

London, July 2.

T.T. London on:—	
New York (Closing rate)	5.02 5.16
Paris	75.76
Berlin	12.43 1/2
Madrid	36.61 1/2
Amsterdam	7.37
Brussels	29.69
Milan	63.81
Berne	15.33
Prague	130.87

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 1 POINT UP

Trade Buying On Improving Textile Situation

GOLD AND SILVER EASY

Wheat Firm But Other Commodities Featureless

BOMBAY, July 3

On Friday cross rates ruled fairly steady.

NEW YORK COTTON VERY STEADY

New York cotton opened easy but thereafter steadily improved on trade and local buying. The undertone was very steady on account of improving textile situation.

BULLION EASY

London gold and silver ruled easy.

WHEAT FIRM

Wheat ruled firm. Other commodities were featureless.

SECURITIES STEADY

The London Stock Exchange continued dull and uninteresting. Giltedged securities kept steady but there was not much doing.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, July 3

Previous closing	11.69
To-day's opening	11.61
Difference	—.08
To-day's closing	11.70
Difference	+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, July 3

Previous closing	6.37
To-day's opening	6.35
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	6.32
Difference	—.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 215-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 3

Cotton showed a declining tendency on lower Liverpool advices and realising influenced by favourable weather reports but further fall was checked by trade buying as a result of activity in the textile industry. Some concern is expressed over importation of Brazilian cotton in New York owing to the fear of competition.

Trading in October commenced at 11.61 i.e. 9 points lower than previous closing prices eased on lower Liverpool cables and realising but thereafter the market rallied on trade support and local buying causing October to rise to 11.66 with a very steady tone.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.70 with a rise of 1 point for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 3

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.75/11.73) 11.61/11.60
December (11.75/11.74) 11.63/11.62
January 11.63/11.62

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 3

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American July (6.78) 6.73
American October (6.38) 6.32
Egyptian July (9.43) 9.43
Egyptian October (9.35) 9.35

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 3

There was no business at night on account of a Jain holiday.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 3

The market was entirely closed on account of a Jain holiday.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Active But Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, July 3

Jutes opened weak but steadied up as the day progressed and fair volume of business was put through. In coals fair enquiry was in evidence at hardening rates and good business resulted. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous engineering issues continued in fair demand while sugars and others were more or less unchanged. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three and half per cent Government paper 99/1; two and three fourth new loan 1948/52 100/5 small lot; four per cent loan 1960/70 115/8.

Banks: Reserve Bank 133/4; Allahabad 140/8.

Railways: Darjeeling Himalayan ord 81; Katakhal Lala Bazar 95/8

Cotton: Mohini Mills ordy 10/6 small lot.

Coals: Amalgumated 22/8; Bengal 266/8; Bokaro and Ramgur 11/11; Burrakur 13/6; Equitable 30/6; Katras Jherriah 17/12; New Beerbhoom 12 ex div; New Manbhoom 58/8; Sendra 12/6; West Gamuria 9/2.

Jutes: Auckland 167; Birla 13/8; Howrah 47/5; Kamarhatty 485; Kankarrah 391 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Telephone ord 20/12; Britannia Building and Iron 3; Bengal Iron 5/15; Burn and Co ordy 249/8 small lot; Indian Galvanizing 11/14; Indian Iron and Steel 9/13 small lot; Hindustan Co-operative Insurance 100; Walford Transport 2/4; Titaghur Paper defd 10/15 ex div.

Sugars: Basti 251; Buland 13/12; Champaran 19/12; Champaran new 17/12 small odd lot; Rohtas 15/6.

Teas: East India 9/12 cum div; Hattilhira 18/12.

Debentures: Five per cent 1916/46 Calcutta Port Trust 115/12; 8 per cent 1932/37/42 Bharat Sugar 105; three and half per cent 1935/65 Calcutta Improvement Trust 104/4.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 3

Previous closing	5.02 7/32
To-day's opening	5.02 5/16
To-day'c closing	5.02 3/16

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 3

Previous closing	5.02 5/16
To-day's opening	5.02 1/8
To-day's closing	5.02 3/16
Difference	—.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, July 3

Previous closing	75.76
To-day's opening	75.75
To-day's closing	75.73
Difference	—.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 3

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.02 1/8 and then advanced to 5.02 7/16 on scattered buying. The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.02 3/16

Franc opened at 75.75 and then eased to 75.79 on the lack of support. The sterling franc cross rate closed at 75.73

LONDON SILVER

London, July 3

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 1/2d.	19 3/8d.
Forward	19 9/16d.	19 7/16d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 3

Gold per fine ounce (.86-19-1) £6-18-11

DISCOUNTS

London, July 3

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent

4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, July 3

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.71 1/2)	5.72 1/4
New York on Bombay (37.91)	37.93
Berlin on Bombay (0.94)	0.94
London on Milan (63.75)	63.75
London on Shanghai (1-2 13/32)	1-2 13/32
London Kobe (1-2 1/16)	1-2 1/16

SCHEDULED BANKS

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act as at the close of business on Friday, the 26th June 1936.

(i) Demand Liabilities in India	123,69,18,000
(ii) Time Liabilities in India	99,50,05,000
(iii) Cash in India—	
(a) Notes	6,67,36,000
(b) Rupees	62,27,000
(c) Subsidiary Coin	22,83,000
(iv) Balances with Reserve Bank in India	29,94,43,000
(v) Advances in India	90,57,57,000
(vi) Bills discounted in India	4,37,61,000

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 3

Liverpool wheat opened firm with July at 75 and October 75. The market displayed fairly good activity on speculative buying influenced by encouraging foreign advices.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 3

Chicago wheat quotations were not received to-day.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 3

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows

METALS.

Tin (£175 3/4 buyers £176 1/4 sellers) £175 buyers £175 1/2 sellers Barely steady.

Lead (£15 1/8 buyers £15 1/4 sellers) £15 5/16 buyers £15 3/8 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 1/2 to £41 7/8) £40 3/4 to £41 1/4

Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, July 3

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—"India and China bought. Speculators bought. Market quietly steady."

JUTE.

New Crop July August (£16 7/8) £16 13/16 paid

Dunlop June (£21) £21 sellers

Lightning June (£19) £19 sellers

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/2

Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

RUBBER

Spot (7 5/8) 7 11/16 paid and buyers

Forward (7 3/4) 7 13/16 paid and sellers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay July August (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers

Linseed Calcutta July (£12 7/8 sellers) £13 sellers

Linseed La Plata July August (£11 3/16 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal July (£14 7/16 sellers) £14 7/8 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September 1936 delivery

Bombay, July 3

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	9	6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	9	3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	9	6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	9	3
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7	10	0
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7	9	9
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7	9	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 3

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	4	7	9
Wheat May 1937	4	10	9
Linseed September	7	9	9
Linseed May 1937	7	5	0

The market was steady.

PRELIMINARY JUTE FORECAST

CALCUTTA, July 3

The following is a preliminary Jute forecast of Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Assam for 1936.

Darjeeling 2,000 acres against 1,500 last year; Malda 12,000 against 10,000 (revised); Tippera 225,000 against 200,000; Noakhali 45,000 against 36,000; Cooch Bihar 24,500 against 17,500; Orissa 15,100 against 17,200 (revised); Assam 128,000 against 117,800 (revised); and Triputa State 1,500 against 1,200.—A .P.

WHAT HE DISCUSSED WITH GANDHIJI

(Continued from page 20.)

and the ideas that he expounded were largely appreciated.

In spite of the enormous interest and excitement, his characterising on of the Shahidganj and Communal Award, as silly and trivial matters as greatly appreciated. He had said that if more stress was laid on economic questions and people were made to think on economic lines, the communal question would gradually weaken.

Discussions With Gandhiji.

To another question, Pandit Nehru said that during his visits to Maganwadi at Wardha, he discussed with Gandhiji various questions, political non-political and questions like the Kamala Memorial Fund and the like.

When told that, though the Working Committee sat for two long days, only two or three resolutions about constitutional changes, and condolence resolutions about Palestine, etc. had been released to the Press, Panditji remarked that the minutes would be pretty long.

At the Working Committee they discussed all manner of things. For example a very long time was taken up as to whether elections to the A.I.C.C. should take place under the new membership Rolls or the old one.

Routine Operations In Stock Exchange

DULL AND QUIET UNDERTONE

Profit-Taking In Cotton

WALL STREET FRACTIONALLY FIRMER

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 3

The Stock Exchange was very quiet and dull under week-end account influences and business was confined to routine operations.

Cotton suffered profit taking from yesterday's high levels.

Wheat declined on news of break in Canadian drought.

Exchanges were quiet and featureless. Wall Street was fractionally firmer.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 3

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £98 1/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, June 23 £97 7/8
Wednesday, June 24 £97 3/4
Thursday, June 25 £97 3/4
Friday, June 26, £97 7/8
Monday, June 29, £97 7/8
Tuesday, June 30, £97 7/8
Wednesday, July 1, £98
Thursday, July 2 £98 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 3

3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were dull. Indian Loans however improved. Industrials generally internationals and oil shares were featureless.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consol (£85 1/2) £85 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 5/8) £107 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 1/8) £109 1/8

5 per cent Indian Loan (£117 1/2) £117 1/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106) £106 1/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (19-10 1/2 19-10 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 5/8) £4 5/8

Hydro Electric (£7 1/2) £7 3/8

Musical Industries (24-9) 24-9

Princhin Johnson (48-0) 48-3

Imperial Chemical (39-0) 39-0

Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2

Woodsworth New Ford (135-7 1/2) 135-4 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£91 1/2) £91

Dunlop Rubber (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2

University Ordinary (33-9) 33-9.

Ford Motors (31-0) 31-0

Cable Wires (£6 3/4) £6 1/2

British American Tobacco (116-10 1/2) 116-10 1/2

Camera A (£9) £9

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (158-9) 158-9

P and O S N Company Defd (21-7 1/2) 21-3

Distillers (103-0) 101-6

Bred and Dyers (7-10 1/2) 7-6

British Celanese (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (52-0) 51-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (50-6) 50-4 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2

Western Limited Ordinary (27-4 1/2) 27-4 1/2

Inter Nickels (£49 1/8) £48 3/4

Bengal Iron and Steel (8-6) 8-6

Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 3

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£101 1/2) £101

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98) £98

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958-65 (£118) £118

4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£110) £110

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£109 3/4) £109 7/8

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-6) 19-0

Donaro Tea (43-9) 43-0

Empire of India Ceylon (28-9) 28-9

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-7 1/2) 27-7 1/2

Gula Kelampong (26-3) 26-3

Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (31-9) 32-0

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£8 3/4) £8 3/4

MINING SHARES

Nandy (62-6) 62-6

Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2

Rio Tintos (£14) £14

East Rand Proprietors (63-9) 63-9

Rand Imam (£9 1/4) £9 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 7/8) £14 3/4

Goddar New (£10 5/8) £10 1/4

Moddar New (41-3) 41-3

Sub Nigel (£12) £12

Spring Mines Split Shares (39-4 1/2) 39-9

Union Corporation (£9) £9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (38-9) 38-9

Anglo Iranian (82-6) 81-3

Burma Oil (94-7 1/2) 93-4 1/2

Mexican Eagle (21-9) 21-9

Shell Transport (96-3) 95-7 1/2

Royal Dutch (£36) £36

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£47) £47 1/4

L M Ford (£22 5/8) £22 5/8

L N E R Defd (£5 1/8) £5

Southern Dutch (£21 3/4) £21 1/2

London Paris 5 per cent (£134) £134

London Board G Stock (£104) £104

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 3

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 66 5/8) dol 67 3/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 5/8) dol 33 1/4

U S Steel Common (dol 60) dol 58 3/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 129) dol 125.

The market will be closed to-morrow.

GLARING FALLACIES IN GOVT. FISCAL POLICY

(Continued from Page 8.)

done, partly by having suitable technological institutions and partly by training Indian apprentices in factories, or by a combination of both. The progress was rather slow because Indian apprentices did not always succeed in getting suitable opportunities. In some industries which were under Indian control, foreigners still continued to hold the higher grade appointments. For the grant of protection to an industry, training of a suitable number of Indian apprentices should be made a condition so that at the end of a given period, they could dispense with foreign skilled labour.

The third condition was that the industries seeking protection should have a large home market. This condition was generally desirable. But an undue insistence on it as a condition precedent was bound to make progress difficult. Most of the advanced industrial countries depended on export industries and took steps to encourage them by state assistance.

HELP TO EXPORT INDUSTRIES.

There were several other ways of helping export industries. is able to compete successfully. The best way to assist export industries was to enable them to reduce their cost of production. This could be done by (a) organised research assisted by the State. (b) chief railway rates and sea freights (c) propaganda by means of exhibitions and other forms of advertisement, (d) the appointment of trade Commissioners in foreign centres, (e) collection and timely distribution of statistical and other information and (f) organisation of producers.

Another condition was that the industry should be able to dispense with protection ultimately.

If an industry was granted adequate protection for a reasonable period, and had a guarantee of steady growth and State support till it reached maturity, it was in the fitness of things, that thereafter protection should be withdrawn.

The condition of the policy of Discriminating Protection as laid down were in some cases liberally interpreted and slightly relaxed; in other cases, the conditions were such that they came in the way of rapid progress. In either case, a revision of the conditions had become essential, so that industries might know in future more clearly the conditions which they had to fulfil.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, in his concluding remarks, observed that if a more liberal policy had been adopted by the Government, the industrialisation of India would have been more rapid.

"OUT OF DATE"

He agreed with Professor Vakil that the policy pursued by the Government was out of date from the very start. It was, moreover, mixed with Imperial preference. Most of the industries had been kept going because the consumer had paid higher prices and the worker had taken lower wages. He was a free trader by conviction, and by necessity a protectionist.

SABHA MANDAP FOR BYCULLA TEMPLE

Mathooradas Tricamjee's Dissenting Minute

In his dissenting minute to the report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to go over the question of Sabha Mandap for the Maruti Temple at Byculla Bridge, Mr. Mathooradas Tricamjee says:—

As a most unpleasant and uncalled for controversy prevails on the question of the reconstruction of the Sabha Mandap as a part of the Maruti Temple near the Byculla Bridge, it is necessary for the purpose of having a correct understanding of the problem to know the broad facts as they have actually happened. The Temple and the Mosque have been in their present position for well-nigh half a century and the votaries of these two places of worship have carried on their respective prayers in an amicable and accommodating spirit. There has never arisen in connection with these two adjoining places anything like a Hindu-Muslim problem. They came up on the anvil of discussion when the late Improvement Trust inaugurated their scheme of widening the Parel Road. The alignment that was originally proposed covered the whole of the property of the Temple and a portion of the Mosque. But that had to be given up as a result of persistent protest of both the Hindus and the Muslims and a new line was adopted. It partially affected the Temple premises leaving the structure of the main shrine untouched. The Temple property included, besides the main shrine, other structures; but as the original idea was to acquire the whole of the property, no separate mention was made of any portion of the Temple property which formed one single compact area. It was only when it was proposed to acquire a portion of the Temple property that the need for mentioning other parts by separate names arose. It is only then that we find Fujari's quarters and the Sabha Mandap mentioned. It is therefore incorrect to say that there never was in existence a Sabha Mandap. It is only when one has to deal with parts and portions that they are specifically spoken of. Otherwise, a general term, like the Temple property, is used. And the impression therefore that is being formed in certain quarters that there never was anything like a Sabha Mandap and that the Corporation are made to accept its previous existence under false pretext can be supported only by imagination. The old structure of the Sabha Mandap being in a dilapidated condition was at the instance of the Improvement Trust themselves demolished, and it was at that time that a definite undertaking was given to the Pujarini that the Sabha Mandap would be rebuilt in lieu of the old one pulled down. And all these facts could very well be ascertained from the records of the Trust and the Municipality.

The reconstruction of the Sabha Mandap is exactly similar to a reconstruction of a mosque, for instance, which is shaken at its foundation and is to be overhauled or to be rebuilt. If such a mosque can be rebuilt or reconditioned even on a better and more suitable plan within the limits of its existing rights, one fails to understand the propriety of the resentment against the reconstruction of the Sabha Mandap. Reciprocity is one of the cardinal principles that govern group life. And no community in any realm can flourish by ignoring it.

The legal obligation of the Corporation for reconstructing the Sabha Mandap is indisputable and their moral obligation equally clear. It will not be dignified, just and fair for a premier organisation like the Corporation to alter their decision and to go back on their solemn undertaking knowingly and voluntarily given.

The plan of the Sabha Mandap and the surrounding area of the Temple Property, which has been approved, provides for an 8 feet high compound wall to separate the Temple premises from the Mosque. While an 8 feet high compound wall may normally be considered satisfactory, with a view to further lessen the possibility of noise travelling from the one place of worship to the other, it was suggested to raise the wall to 12 feet and when the Muslim friends desired to have the wall raised to 14 feet, their suggestion was immediately agreed to without discussion in order to allay their fears; and it has been incorporated in the recommendations of the Committee.

NO NEW RIGHTS

It is also necessary to remember that it was never proposed nor is it now intended to bestow any new rights or privileges on the Temple. Old usage is expected to govern the use of the reconstructed Sabha Mandap as it governed the demolished one.

It may be stated here that the question of putting up a board in the Sabha Mandap is the only point of difference that ultimately remained unsolved in the Committee. Is it too much to ask of its supporters to waive this point even now and satisfactorily bring to a close this long-standing question?

ENCROACHMENT ON MUNICIPAL LANDS

Interesting Debate In Corporation

There was disappointment again in store for the failed students of the Matriculation examination on Friday as their question was not taken up by the Municipal Corporation for want of time.

A few citizens came to hear the debate regarding the Sabha Mandap in Maruti Temple at Byculla bridge had also to go disappointed. The Corporation, however, spent two hours on quite different questions.

ENCROACHMENT AGAIN.

The Corporation discussed a very interesting question as to what policy it should follow in regard to the encroachment on municipal lands by religious institutions. This question was referred to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee in December last to report in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner.

The Municipal Commissioner opined:

"I find no special reasons or extenuating circumstances in favour of religious institutions when they encroach on private or proprietary rights of the Municipality. Any distinction between private persons and religious institutions in such matter will be not only invidious but encourage the commission of similar acts by the latter and would thus be contrary to law, equity and public policy. I, therefore, think that no general policy can be suggested in such cases, except a rigid enforcement of the law."

The Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee agreed with the recommendations of the Municipal Commissioner, and accordingly sent the matter to the Municipal Corporation for approval.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji moved an amendment to condone encroachments in the past, but rigidly to enforce the law in cases of future enforcement.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan moved a second amendment to take each encroachment in the past on its merits and to enforce law for future encroachments.

For want of a seconder, the amendment dropped.

POINT OF ORDER.

At this stage, Mr. Meyer-Nissim raised a point of order whether the Corporation could dispose of municipal proprities on less than market value as condonation of encroachment meanft disposal of municipal properties for less than market values.

The Mayor upheld the point of order and ruled Mr. Soonderdas Morarji's amendment out of order.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji urged the House to respect the sentiments of the people rather than look to the value of the land encroached upon which may not be worth even a few hundred rupees.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the Corporation had to lay down a sound policy and see that municipal land was not encroached upon. It was very common for a 'Sadhu' to put a 'Danda' on a municipal plot and then claim that plot as his own on religious ground. He, therefore, moved an amendment to adopt the report of the Law and Revenue Committee, and for the past cases, the Municipal Commissioner should be authorised to treat each case on its merits.

At this stage further debate was adjourned. In the earlier stage the Corporation threw out the report of the Medical Relief Committee regarding the question of creating a post of Assistant Health Officer (Special Grade) in the Health Department.

Many Councillors pointed out that by raising the salary of an Assistant Health Officer by Rs. 200, the health of the city would not improve. This appealed to the House and the proposition was negatived.

The Corporation adjourned till 13th instant.

PATNA, July 3. It is announced by the Director of Agriculture, Bihar, that the Woodhouse Memorial Prize for 1935 has been awarded to Mr. Muhammad Aziz for his essay on the problem of Wheat Rusts in India.—United Press.

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1936

Towards Brighter Bombay

Housing Problem Of The Poor

A CHALLENGE TO OUR CIVIC PRIDE

III

The housing problem in second Nagpada near Neighbourhood House is intensely serious and constitutes a challenge to Bombay's civic pride. An area of four square blocks forms a city in itself with over 21,000 people. In this overcrowded region the population density is from 615 to 636 to the acre as against an average of about 78 for the city of Bombay. Consequently, most of the inhabitants of second Nagpada area are living in one-room tenements with from five to twenty people in a room.

When questioned by a representative of "Chronicle", Dr. Clifford Manshardt, Director of Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School for Social Work, explained: "I have actually seen as many as twenty families living in a single open hall with no partitions of any kind or any privacy." Is it any wonder under these conditions that the second Nagpada has the highest death rate in Bombay?

Dirty entrance to a chawl near Crawford Market. A poverty-stricken boy with rags and bones.

Appalling Mortality Figures

Here are the figures of death per one thousand population for the second Nagpada and other sections of our city:

Second Nagpada	..	33.2
Kamatipura	..	28.5
Dongri	..	27.6
Umarkhadi	..	26.9
Byculla	..	26.8
Tardeo	..	25.3
Bhuleshwar	..	24.4
Khara Talao	..	23.9
Chakla	..	22.6
Colaba	..	17.9
Fort (South)	..	6.8

Asked what can be done by an agency such as Neighbourhood House, Dr. Manshardt declared, "Agencies such as ours can carry extensive campaign of public health but so long as the housing situation remains unchanged there is little hope of such a programme being very effective". Then he continued, "As long as buildings are placed directly against each other with a narrow, small passage between and as long as buildings back on to each other there is no inlet for the fresh air which would come through the natural breathing spaces of wide streets and alleys".

Living in Streets

A large part of the population in the second Nagpada area is Mohammedan. Consequently the women are in purdah. Is it any wonder that the second Nagpada has extremely high rate of tuberculosis among women and children?

"On any night of the year I can count hundreds of men sleeping in the street," declared Dr. Manshardt, "not because they prefer the fresh air but because they have no other place to sleep".

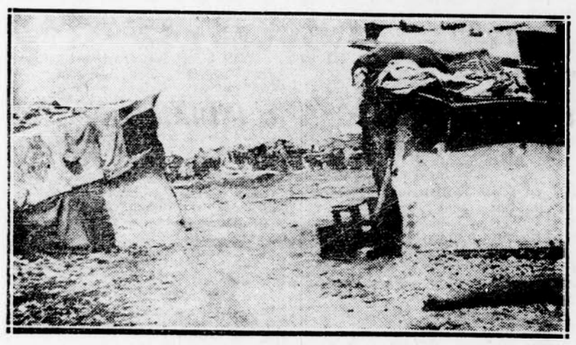
There are hundreds of Pathans in the second Nagpada region and 20 to 30 of these men will take a single room, place their boxes

For Readers' views on this subject see page 11.

there and live in the streets. Is there nothing that the Municipality could do to prevent such "street living?" Scores of labourers have no other home but doorways and steps of the restaurants where they live and sleep and dirty the entire surrounding. Is it conductive to city's health?

Disease, Crime and Poverty

In the city there is a greater percentage of crime than in rural areas because the people coming from villages to seek employment in the city are homeless. They live detached life. And because they have broken away all family ties there is lapse in moral control. These lead to crime, increased vice, prostitution and spread of venereal diseases. Consequently the result is blindness, feeble-mindedness which increase the cost to the city. The cost of



Amphitheatre of huts, old, sha ttered and shabby at Lower Colaba.

Old tin houses at Lower Colaba.

disease, clinics, crime, arrests, trials, jails and all falls heavily on city budget. Year after year money has been spent from public funds to care for these people which could better be used for nation-building purposes. Hence, why should not the responsible parties provide better housing facilities for the poor, thereby decreasing crime and disease which will in turn reduce the burden on the taxpayers?

Wanted Slum Clearance

"On several occasions old buildings have been pulled down", Dr. Manshardt pointed out, "but the only practical result has been more crowding in neighbouring buildings and thus raising of rent for inferior quarters". Then he continued: "The only possible solution to this problem is some slum clearance on wide-spread scale and rebuilding the entire area".

Other nations are taking advantage of cheap labour and money to undertake slum clearance. London, New York, and Chicago are all working upon this problem. In the United States, the Public Works Administration has allotted over 130,000,000 dollars for national programme of slum clearance and low-rent housing. In Chicago, Jane Adam Houses, Jane Adam Addition, and Julia C. Lathrop Homes—only three projects—received 12,950,000 dollars. In New York, two projects, namely, Ten Eyck Houses, and Harlem River Houses, received 17,033,000 dollars. In England, the Annual Report of the Ministry of Health for the years 1934-35 states that London County Council alone provided a grant of 2,000,000 dollars for Town Planning, and points to the fact that "there must be adequate means whereby life can be made enjoyable, co-operative and progressive....It is a dangerous form of economy to deprive so many of the adolescent population of the cultural and civilising influences". What have we provided for the city's poor?

Bombay's Opportunity

Here in Bombay some responsible

Open shed built of corrugated iron sheets with unhygienic surroundings not far from Malabar Hill.

people have talked about Citizens' League and Sanitary Rounds, but what have they accomplished substantially to ameliorate the conditions of the poor? Would it not be better to provide employment by utilising the services of educated unemployed in carrying out a constructive programme for improving the existing conditions of the poor?

"The time for action is now" declared Dr. Manshardt. "I greatly hope that Bombay will not miss the opportunity of taking advantage of the present conditions which favour low cost construction". Why are we so indifferent and apathetic toward the things that affect our very existence? Why should we not do something now?

GREATER THAN HIS DEEDS

Tagore's Tribute To Jawahar

SANTINIKETAN, July 3.

"Viswa Bharathi News" publishes in its July number the following letter to Poet Tagore from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru about the days Srimati Indira, his daughter spent at Santiniketan:—

SANATORIUM,
Bhowali, 10th April, 1935.

"Dear Gurudeva,—It has been decided that my wife must proceed to Europe for further treatment, which might involve operations. She will probably sail in the third or fourth week of May. As I am incapacitated from accompanying her, it has become all the more necessary that Indira should go with her. I have informed Indira of this.

BREAK IN INDIRA'S CAREER.

"This new development distresses me in many ways but I see no way to avoid it. I do not know how matters will shape in the future. Meanwhile, she has to cut short her career at Santiniketan. I am exceedingly sorry that she should have to do so. I have seen little of her during her year at Santiniketan—the last time I had a brief glimpse of her at a gaol-interview was nearly six months ago. But even these brief glimpses, as well as the reports, I have had from friends, have convinced me, how well she was getting there. Her own testimony, and that is important enough, is clear that she has been very happy at Santiniketan and has no desire whatever to leave it. I was looking forward to her remaining there for a long period and growing in mind and body under your sheltering care and guidance. It was a great consolation to me in prison that my daughter was surrounded by loving friends who were greatly helping her development in the right direction, and I felt infinitely grateful to all of them for the love and kindness they showered on her. I rejoiced that I had been fortunate enough to choose Santiniketan for her education at this stage of her life.

"My plans and expectations in this matter, as well as in many others, have been cut short and twisted by untoward circumstances and I must perforce bow to them. But you will permit me, I hope, to express my deep gratitude to you and to other friends at Santiniketan and to wish your grand institution all the success it so richly deserves.

"I write this few lines from the Sanatorium at Bhowali, where I have been brought for a day to visit my wife. From here I go back to my present habitation, the Almora Jail.

With affectionate regards,
Yours,
Sd. Jawaharlal Nehru."

TAGORE'S TRIBUTE

SANTINIKETAN, July 2.

The following published in the same number is another recent letter from the Poet to Pandit Nehru about his "Autobiography" and Panditji's reply thereto:—

Santiniketan, 31st May, 1936.

"Dear Jawaharlal,—I have just finished reading your great book and feel intensely impressed and proud of your achievement. Through all its details there runs a deep current of humanity, which overpasses the tangles of facts and leads us to the person, who is greater than his deeds and truer than his surroundings.

Yours very sincerely,
Sd. Rabindranath Tagore."

PANDIT NEHRU'S REPLY

ANAND, BHAVAN,
Allahabad, 10th June, 1936.

"Dear Gurudeva,—My sister has sent me your letter. Need I say how proud and grateful I feel to have your commendation in such generous language? Many friends have used words of praise for my book, some have criticised it. But what you have written goes to my heart and cheers and strengthens me. With your blessing and goodwill I feel I can face a world of opposition. The burdens become lighter and the road straighter.

"With homage and affection.
Yours, etc.
Sd. Jawaharlal Nehru.

What He Discussed With Gandhiji

Jawaharlal On His Northern Tour

Comment On Kelkar's Reply

"It is my belief that acceptance of Office under the present Order is a definite co-operation with Imperialism. Mr. Kelkar and I differ. There is nothing more that I can say, except to suggest that the difference possibly comes in our conception of what Imperialism is. Imperialism, for me, is not just the domination of one country by another, but a subtle complicated economic, financial and political Order, which has gradually evolved in the course of the last fifty years or so."

So said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, in an interview with a representative of the "Chronicle" in the course of his reply to Mr. N. C. Kelkar's rejoinder.

Different Outlook

Panditji told our representative that his outlook and the outlook of Mr. Kelkar and the people of his way of thinking were quite different.

Though they spoke the same language, they meant different things. By those very same things, they supported Imperialism, though it might be considered by them that they were opposing Imperialism. It all depended on the way of thinking.

He never meant that those people were dishonest. They honestly believed they were doing the right thing. Both parties could be honest and yet criticise each other.

Panditji had not seen the full rejoinder of Mr. N. C. Kelker and after going through it in the "Chronicle," he said:—

"In my reply I pointed out to Mr. Kelker that we seem to move in different ideological grooves and therefore find it difficult to understand each other. His rejoinder makes this very clear, for, he attributes to me statements and accusations, which I have not made with regard to him or his party. In my reply I have occasionally discussed the Liberals and sometimes Responsivists, very rarely, except at the end, Mr. Kelker himself.

Policy Towards Imperialism

"I am quite sure that Mr. Kelker and most of his group bitterly dislike and resent British Imperialism in India and seek to get rid of it. And yet I would venture to say that the policy that they advocate is something that does not vitally weaken the Imperialist fabric. That is a matter of opinion and not surely a question of the 'bona fides' of either party. He has got a little mixed up about what I said about Liberals and Responsivists.

"Thus it was about the Liberals that I mentioned that some of them desired the continuace of the British military occupation in India. It is also about the Liberals that I mentioned about the conception of Dominion Status.

Acceptance Of Office

"Non-participation in Civil Liberties Union was not made a grievance by me. But the reasons which two or three Liberals gave to this, certainly revealed the mentality, which seemed to me to be opposed to the very conception of Civil Liberties. Again about participation in social functions in life, I was referring to the Civil Disobedience period and to a number of individuals of various groups and not specially to Mr. Kelkar or his party.

'It is my belief that acceptance of office under the present order is a definite co-operation with Imperialism. Mr. Kelkar and I differ. There is nothing more that I can say except to suggest that the difference possibly comes in our conception of what Imperialism is. Imperialism for me is not just the domination of one country by another, but a subtle complicated economic, financial and political order, which has gradually evolved in the course of the last fifty years or so. To define it with exactitude would take half a page. But briefly, it is usually used to define financial Imperialism.

"I am afraid I am unable to understand, how private congratulations to a person appointed to high office under the British Government can be anything but a boosting up of that office. Therefore this helps the Government of the day and I fail to understand entirely what my father's membership of the Skeen Committee had to do with this matter."

Replying to other questions Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that the difference between the old Swaraj Party and the Present Parliamentary Board, was that the old Swaraj Party was an Independent Party of Congress men, though later they became a Congress Party.

The present Congress Parliamentary Board, worked under the Supervision of the Working Committee in matters of policy, and a certain amount of Independence was allowed as far as details were concerned.

Questioned regarding the Manifesto, that was reported to have been drafted at Wardha, Panditji said that not only was the draft of the Manifesto not ready, but it was not yet drafted. As a matter of fact, the drafting had not yet begun.

Manifesto Not Ready

Asked for his impressions about the North Indian tour, he said that he reached Lahore on a very peculiar day. It was the first Friday after the Shahidganj case decision and there was general expectation of some trouble. He addressed during his stay in the Punjab largely attended meetings and he felt that his speeches

(Continued on Page 19.)

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

A King By Night

Inspector Wade—
HE WAS TALKIN' TO US, WHEN HE GETS A KNIFE IN HIS BACK — WE TRIED TO FIND WHO THREW IT, BUT THERE WAS NO TRACE
THANKS, OFFICER-- YOU CAN GO---
6-8
THAT'S KINTON ALL RIGHT, DONAVAN---
ANOTHER MURDER FOR JUMA!
EMPTY OUT HIS POCKETS, DONAVAN --- DON'T OVERLOOK A THING!
LYMAN ANDERSON
AHA! THIS IS VERY INTERESTING!

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